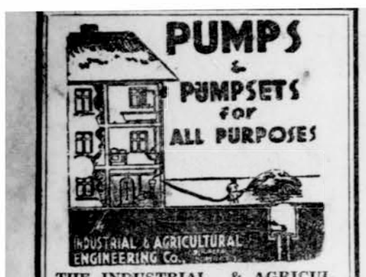

THE INDUSTRIAL & AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY 1.
Tele: 25740

Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXIX NO. 175 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1941 PRICE: ONE ANNA

New Hope For Your Skin

Standing Committee of All-India Editors' Conference in session at Taj Mahal Hotel on Wednesday.

FROM 'BLITZ' TO 'GAS-KRIEG'

No Square Deal For India Even Now

SARKAR'S CRITICISM OF WHITEHALL ATTITUDE

Hopes Viceroy's Move Will Be Fore-Runner Of Greater Advance

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"In agreeing to join the expanded Executive Council, it has been my earnest hope that this may prove a turning point towards further developments and advance. My acceptance of this office should not, therefore, be construed as my acceptance of the present policy of the British Government regarding India's constitutional goal. If I have chosen a different path, I have the same goal in view, as any of the staunchest Nationalist Indian, and I shall never deviate from that", said Mr. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar, who has been appointed a member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, replying to felicitations at a tea party given in his honour by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Homi Mody, Mr. Chunilal Mehta and other prominent business magnates at Taj Mahal Hotel this evening.

Continuing Mr. Sarkar referred to the present political situation, and said that the most important and dominant political party, namely, the Congress had abstained from participation in any scheme of Government, until and unless its fundamental demands were conceded.

"The Muslim League", added Mr. Sarkar, "which is the other influential organisation, is also staying out, although for a different purpose. In fact, let me frankly state the difference between the two organisations is so great that even a formula for the purpose of a meeting and discussion between Mahatma Gandhi and the Muslim League Leader has not yet been found. Such is our internal position.

"On the other hand the British Government, unfortunately is so unimaginative and uncompromising that even at this critical juncture, they refuse to relent and extend a square deal to India. They were fighting, as they said, for the freedom of small European nations; they were prepared overnight to declare reciprocal identity of nationality between the British and the French; they were prepared even to go the furthest possible extent to win over America, but so far as India is concerned, they do not consider it even worthwhile to take a bold step to meet the Indian situation. Such, then, is the situation which is aptly described as a stalemate. And in the circum-

(Continued on Page 4.)

PRESS ADVISER AND MAHATMA'S STATEMENT

A.-I. Editors' Conference Executive's Decision

BOMBAY, July 23.

The Standing Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference met to-day under the presidency of Mr. K. Srinivasan, to consider the correspondence the President of the Committee had with the Government of India on the question of publication of statements issued by Mahatma Gandhi.

After long discussion the draft resolution prepared by a special committee appointed for the purpose was unanimously passed by the Standing Committee.

The Standing Committee also considered many matters of importance to the Press.

The meeting will continue tomorrow.

The following attended the meeting:—

Messrs Francis Low, C. R. Srinivasan, S. A. Brelvi, Devadas Gandhi, W. C. Wordsworth, P. L. Sondhi, Amritlal D. Sheth, F. W. Bustin B. Shiva Rao, A. S. Iyengar, H. R. Moharey, A. S. Bharathan, K. Rama Rau, K. Srinivasan of the "Free Press Journal" A. D. Mani, S. Natarajan, K. P. Narayanan, B. Sen Gupta (by special invitation), Promode Kumar Sen, P. D. Sharma and J. N. Sahni, the Convener.

The President and members were entertained to lunch by Mr. Amritlal. D. Sheth of the Janmabhoomi. —A. P.

Nazi Command Instructions

Revelations In Captured Documents: Smolensk In Soveit Hands

MOSCOW, July 23.

Documents giving instructions with regard to large-scale use of poison gas were captured in the fighting near Zapadnaia Psychna, east of Pskov on July 15, according to a supplementary announcement to the Soviet "Communique".

It states that the Soviet troops captured secret documents and chemical implements of war belonging to a battalion of enemy mine-sowers, including secret instructions for firing chemical shells and mines.

This, states the Soviet "communique", "proves fully that German Fascism realising the unavoidable failure of Blitz-Krieg tactics secretly prepares for a monstrous, new large-scale use of poison gas".

Further details concerning the contents of secret documents detailing instructions for the use of poison gas, which Soviet Russia claims, were seized from routed German troops at Zapadnaia Psychna on July 15, have now been issued.

According to the Russian authorities the captured packets were sealed and addressed to 2/52 Neblwerfer regiment. The series of numbers on the enclosed documents indicate that similar instructions had been issued to a great number of other regiments. Detailed explanations bore the date July 11 and were concerned with the use of "withering" irritants and shells the purpose of which was to wear down the physique of the opponent and then the use of "blue-ring and green-ring"' gas-shells containing vesschit (blistering) and other lethal gases.—Reuter.

(DETAILS ON PAGE 7)

NO MORATORIUM FOR MALABAR

MADRAS, July 23.

The Government do not consider it necessary to declare a moratorium, states a Press Note, issued in connection with the requests made to the Government in view of the recent floods and Cyclone in the Malabar District.

The Note adds that the provisions made under the existing law give Civil Courts adequate powers to meet the situation, and Government are confident that Civil Courts will apply them in a manner which will do full justice in deserving cases.—A. P.

Flare-Up In The Far East

Japanese Ultimatum To Indo-China

Soviet Sees Through 'Smokescreen'

U. S. Warning To Tokyo: Eden On Britain's Stand

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The ultimatum which Japan is reported, on good authority, to have delivered yesterday to Indo-China and expires to-day—twenty-four hours after its delivery—is stated to demand the complete occupation of Indo-China by the Japanese troops.

Vichy informed the French authorities here of the ultimatum, but gave no indication of the likely course it would adopt.

If Japan acts at the end of the ultimatum, hostilities will break out to-day (Wednesday).

According to a message from Shanghai an early Japanese thrust in Siberia is believed to be likely by well-informed Soviet circles.

They express the opinion that should anything happen in Indo-China, it will be in the nature of a smokescreen for activities on the Manchurian border.

Japan threatens to put Indo-China on the war map.

NO DESIGN AGAINST INDO-CHINA

Eden On British Policy In Far East

LONDON, July 23.

Asked for a statement on the international situation in the Southern Pacific, Mr. Eden replied in the House of Commons to-day (Wednesday), "His Majesty's Government are aware of the persistent reports to the effect that the Japanese Government intend to take action to obtain naval and air bases in Southern Indo-China. The reports are more significant since they coincide with the Japanese press campaign of innuendo against Great Britain, in respect of both Indo-China and Thailand.

I welcome this opportunity therefore to state that the alleged designs of Great Britain in both these countries are entirely non-existent.

As regards Indo-China, our relations have been much restricted since the collapse of France, though a limited amount of trade continues.

As regards Thailand, our policy is governed by our treaty of non-aggression with that country. It is not designed to obtain exclusive advantage, and it is not directed against a third party except in so far as such third parties may attempt to interfere with our neighbourly relations, political, economic and otherwise, which have always existed between Great Britain and Thailand.—Reuter.

SUMNER WELLES WILL SPEAK OUT

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Mr. Sumner Welles is receiving the Japanese Ambassador to-night, Wednesday.

Mr. Sumner Welles, it is believed, is likely to tell the Japanese Ambassador that any military move against Indo-China or elsewhere will cause even further deterioration of the American-Japanese relations.—Reuter.

Tokyo Charge Against Sumner Welles

TOKYO, July 23.

According to the Japanese Domei Agency, informed quarters charge the United States with deliberately discriminating against Japanese vessels by preventing their passage through the Panama Canal.

The Agency adds "some quarters assert that the real reason behind the United States move is to attempt to keep the Japanese

(Continued on page 7)

JAPAN TO MOVE ON FRIDAY?

LONDON, July 23.

ACCORDING TO A REPORT, JAPAN WILL MOVE AGAINST FRENCH INDO-CHINA ON FRIDAY.

RUSH FOR MANCHUKUO

A Tokio announcement stated that travellers from Tokio to Dairen, a Manchukuo port could only take a small suitcase with them. The reason was to save space to make it possible to cope with the "considerable increase in the number of travellers going to Manchukuo."—Reuter.

PARLEYS AFTER ULTIMATUM

WASHINGTON, July 23.

The Japanese Embassy announcing the receipt of an unconfirmed report of a Japan-Vichy agreement relating to Indo-China, declined to give the origin of the report.

According to news from Hanoi, Admiral Mission, are discussing practical application of the Japanese demands, while awaiting momentarily further instructions from their respective Governments.—Reuter.

Jail Delivery To End Deadlock?

Will New Nominees Line Up For Joint Action?

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, July 23.

"Unlucky thirteen again"—was among the many comments on the expanded council. The fact that including the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief, its total strength will come to the inauspicious number of thirteen has not escaped attention.

It is not expected that the expansion will be completed before October. The earliest to join will be Sir H. P. Modi, Sir Sultan Ahmed, Messrs. Aney and Sarkar. As Sir G. S. Bajpai is also credited with the intention of taking a short leave before proceeding to America the latter two may join before the end of the Simla season.

Only after the new members take charge, will questions like transfer of broadcasting to the Information Department be finally decided.

After the expansion, there will be a sort of triarchy at the centre. Some important departments like Reforms, Defence Co-ordination, External Affairs, Political Department etc., are in the hands of the Governor-General with which the Government of India, as such, has nothing to do. In the hands of European officials—like the Reserved Subjects under old provincial diarchy—are key portfolios like Defence, Home, Finance and Communications.

An interesting report, which I have heard in Simla is that one or two of the new nominees are thinking of an ambitious plan for the Central Executive. It is said that they want all eight Indian members to group together to prepare a programme, including measures for ending the political deadlock and release of political prisoners etc., and place it before the Cabinet immediately for acceptance. If rejected, they propose that all Indian members should resign.

It is, however, apprehended that not only will it be difficult for this heterogeneous group of eight to combine on the basis of one programme and policy, but many will be unwilling to resign. In the final result it is anticipated that the new Indian members will also work as the present members are working as mere departmental heads without collective Cabinet responsibility, as it is in Dominions.

It is rumoured that a prominent Sikh from the Punjab may be appointed to Mr. Raghavendra Rau's place at Adviser to the Secretary of State.

For the High Commissionership in London, one of the names mentioned is Sir Rama Rau. For the South African High Commissionership a non-Official Muslim is expected to be appointed. Among the many names mentioned is Sir Shafat Ahmed Khan.

ERNAKULAM, July 23.

Sir Francis Wylie, Political Adviser to the Viceroy, had an interview with H. H. the Maharajah of Cochin this afternoon for about an hour.

It is understood the question of a successor to Sir R. K. Shanmukham Chetty was among the subjects discussed.—A. P.

New Leaders For Houses Of Central Legislature

A. C. Dutt To Succeed Aney: Muslim League To Be In Chief Opposition

SIMLA, July 23.

The Central Legislative Assembly whose autumn session is expected to begin on October 27 in New Delhi, will in its leading personalities and in party groupings as well as party strength and attitude reflect the changes in the Central Executive announced on Tuesday. So will the Council of State, which will begin its session about November 10.

It is considered likely that Mr. Aney will be leader of the House in the Assembly in the place of Sir Zafrullahkhan, while Sir Akbar Hydari will be leader of the Council of State in the place of Sir G. S. Bajpai.

Besides Mr. Aney, other new members, who will be in the Assembly, are Sir Sultan Ahmed and Sir Homi Mody. In the upper Chamber, in addition to Sir Akbar Hydari, the Defence Member, Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Mr. N. R. Sarkar and Sir Feroze Khan Noon will sit.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Datta, Deputy President of the Assembly and Deputy Leader of the Congress Nationalist Party, will probably take Mr. Aney's place as leader of the party. A softening of the vigour of that Party's opposition to Government is looked forward to as a natural outcome of the presence on treasury benches of its former leader.

If in the meanwhile Mr. Aney's efforts to convert the All-India Hindu League into a non-communal body under the name of the United Hindustan League bear fruit, the Congress Nationalist Party as representing the League in the Assembly may attract a number of new members from among the unattached sections of the House.

The Muslim League will as now be the chief opposition.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of .25 p. c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPE WRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted as Ships Surgeons duly qualified and Registered medical men. Apply Box No. 5649 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Cyclist experienced Peon, knowing English upto fifth Std. for rent collection. Pay Rs. 22. Write Shah, 31, Wodehouse Road, Fort. (14845)

Wanted: Candidates For Station Master and Signaller's course; scholarship Rs. 30 and Railway fare terms. Free quarter. Apply with 2 annas stamps to The Director All-India Railway Routine Training Institute, Delhi. (14756)

Wanted:—200 Candidates for Station Master's training. Free quarter. Railway fair paid. Scholarship Rs. 35. Apply with 1|6 to Director, All-India Railway Commercial and Telegraph School, 16, Daryaganj, Delhi. (14851)

Earn Rs. 50 per month without investment or security. Wanted energetic candidates to represent for securing orders of High Class Art Calendars. Ask for our illustrated Free Booklet. Glasgow Printing Co., Howrah. (5642)

Wanted:—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, lodging, Scholarship Rs. 30|- and Rail fare terms. Apply with stamp to: The Railway Training School, Delhi. (14768)

Wanted immediately a qualified Soap Manufacturer, for our Factory. One experienced in all varieties will be given preference. Post permanent. Pay according to qualifications. Apply sharp, Manager, Lakshmi Soap Works, Sopor (Kashmir State). (14838)

Wanted smart People to sell fancy ornaments of London New Gold and earn Rs. 85|- to Rs. 270|- p. m. Catalogue and Agency terms from London C. Company P. B. 27, Amritsar. (5534)

Wanted qualified female Nurses holding Bombay Presidency Nursing Association qualifications. Starting salary Rs. 50|- p. m. + Rs. 15|- for Boarding and Lodging + Rs. 5|- p. m. for Uniform. Applications stating caste, age, previous experience and copies of testimonials should reach the office of the Chief Medical Officer and Sanitary Commissioner, Gwalior Government before 7-8-41. (5631)

101. MEDICAL ADLETS.

The Bombay Chronic, ill Bomb or rather Balm for all Aches and pains is Amrutanjan. (5485)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch. per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KHAN BAHADUR BEJONJI MANEKJI HODIWALA and AIMAI BEJONJI HODIWALA, both of Bombay Parsi Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients

ALL persons having any interest in or claim against or to the said property or any part thereof by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, exchange, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, possession, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Yusuf Building, 3rd Floor, Mahatma Gandhi Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax land or ground (redeemed) together with the messuages, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay on the Eastern side of Girgaum Road in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes formerly under D Ward Nos. 256 and 257 and Street Nos. 555 and 557 to 561 and now under D Ward Nos. 256 and 257 and Street Nos. 263 and 263A, containing by admeasurement 226 Square Yards or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 18, New No. 96, Old survey No. 429, New Survey No 7627 and 1|7627 and Cadastral Survey No. 274 (Girgaum Division) and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the South by the property known as Contractor Building belonging to Pranjiwan Tuljaram, on or towards the North by the property of Ganpat Sakharam Borlikar on or towards the East by the property known as Kotkar Wadi belonging to Kotkar Brothers and on or towards the West by the said Girgaum Road.

Dated this 23rd day of July, 1941.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

(5646)

174. BOOKS

For Latest Medical and Veterinary Books write Ideal Books Company, Gowalia Tank—Bombay. 26. Telegrams. "Booksource." (14843)

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents to purchase our Tower Brand washing soaps terms cash. Apply the Baku Soap Works, Matunga Bombay 19. (14848)

303. MACHINERY WANTED.

One Cotton Press-2nd hand, complete. Apply giving particulars and price to Khan Sahib Maulvi Farzand Ali, Qadian, Punjab. (14823)

322. MACHINERY FOR SALE

For Sale one complete up-to-date Sugar Manufacturing Plant Capacity 500|600 Tons in U. P. Offers invited to Box No. 14840, "Bombay Chronicle."

549. FURNITURE FOR SALE

Quality furniture in modern style. Please visit Gujarat Furniture Works, 204, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 'Phone: 25498. (14822)

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one LUNKARAN SHAMLAL CHORADIA, who was employed as a Munim by my clients Messrs. OMKARLAL MISRILAL has disappeared since yesterday evening with a sum of Rs. 13,000|-. The said sum consists of ten Currency Notes one one thousand each and Sundry Notes. The numbers of the said ten notes are as under:—

A|3 550093	A 3 495714
A|3 545192	A|3 537931
A|3 577870	A|3 577871
A 3 577872	A|3 577873
A|3 583281	A|3 568207

PUBLIC ARE HEREBY WARNED AGAINST receiving any of the said currency notes. Public are also informed that the said Lunkaran Shamlal is no longer in my clients service and if any one deals with him he will do so at his own risk.

B. ANANDILAL RATADIA,
Advocate for
Messrs. Omkarlal Misrilal

Round Building,
Picket Road, Kalbadevi,
Bombay, 23-7-1941.

NOTICE TO DEFENDENT

IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, HYDERABAD DN.

Before:—Mr. RAI RAJ MOHANLAL
Barrister-at-Law.
First Additional Judge,
Sc. Suit No. 2459 of 1350F. Register No. 1
Mohommed Yahiya Razir
..... Plaintiff
versus
Bhupendra and Company
..... Defendant
Claim for O. S. Rs. 655-13-0
To

BHUPENDRA AND CO. per Mr. M. B. VAKIL, Caste-Hindu, aged 40 years occupation—trade residing at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TAKE NOTICE that in approval of the above plaintiff's application you are hereby informed that you should attend this Court on WEDNESDAY, the 30th July, 1941, corresponding to the 24th Shahrewar, 1350 fasli to answer the said plaintiff either personally or by a pleader or Agent duly instructed. If you fail to appear for the said purpose exparte issues will be framed against you and after that none of your complaints will be taken into consideration.

D|7th Shahrewar, 1350.
(Sd.) MIRZA AKBAR SULTAN,
Muntazim,
S. C. Court, Hyd. Dn.

(5648)

Auction Sales

AUCTION SALE of the balance of the stock of Fancy Swadeshi Jewellery of the shop of the late Mr. Manilal Nagerdas, by order of Bai Sarasvatibai widow of the abovenamed deceased comprising gold enamelled ornaments and valuable gem set jewellery, platedware and silverware.

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th and THURSDAY, the 31st July, 1941, at 3 P.M. each day at the Sale Room of the undersigned, 123, Medows Street.

On view two days previous to sale. Catalogues on application.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE ETC.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver in Suit No. 2076 of 1940 (The Trust of India Assurance Co., Ltd., v/s Rao Bahadur R. G. Mundle and others), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, THURSDAY, the 24th July, 1941, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Dadar in the premises of New India School on Kohinoor Road on the way towards G. I. P. Station and close to the Imperial Bank of India's Dadar branch, school furniture such as:

A big lot of tables, big lots of ordinary and folding chairs, black boards, book cases and stands, stools, 1 set Montessori apparatus, carrom boards, gramophone, harmonium (hand), etc.

On view.

BENNETT & CO.,

MELODIES that
ARE ON EVERYONE'S LIPS!
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
"KHAZANCHI"
THE YEAR'S POPULAR MUSICAL
IN ITS 16TH WEEK AT KRISHNA
DAILY: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
MATINEE TO-DAY at 1 P.M.

MATINEE TO-DAY
at 1 p.m.
NATIONAL STUDIOS'
ASRA
DAILY:
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.
5th WEEK
PATHE

TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
DEFINITELY LAST 2 DAYS
BOMBAY TALKIES' IMMORTAL
KANGAN
LEELA CHITNIS
ASHOK KUMAR
Daily at 4-30, 7 & 10 P.M.
HINDMATA
VINCENT ROAD

TO-DAY MATINEE SHOWS
at both the theatres—
Music, Love and Philosophy
in Film Corporation's Epic
Chitralekha
To-day at 1-30, 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
at
EDWARD
To-day at 1-15, 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
at
LAMINGTON

To-day Matinee Show at 1-15 p.m.
INDIA'S BEST!
New Theatres'
Top Notch Creation!
Lagan
Direction—NITIN BOSE
17 Seventeenth Week at
MINERVA
Daily: 4-15, 7 & 10 p.m.

SPECTACULAR!
SIGNIFICANT!!
NAVYUG'S Star-Studded Social-Gem
Amrit
4 SHOWS TO-DAY
Marathi: 1, 9-45 p..m
Hindi: 4, 7 p.m.
5th WEEK AT CENTRAL

SPECIAL MATINEE
TO-DAY at 1 p.m.
on account of AMAS
WADIAS'
MANTHAN
(JUSTICE OF VIKRAM)
AT
IMPERIAL
Daily: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

FOUR SHOWS TO-DAY
ATRE PICTURES'
Memorable Triumph
Charano-ki-Dasi
HINDI:
PAYACHI DASI —MARATHI
5th WEEK at
NEW WEST END
To-day: Hindi: 4-30,
10 p.m.
Marathi: 2, 7-15 p.m.

MATINEE
TO-DAY, TO-MORROW,
Sat., and Sunday,
at 12-30 noon.
Naya Sansar
BOMBAY TALKIES'
Nation-wide Success
Starring
RENUKA DEVI,
ASHOK KUMAR
Daily: 3-30, 6-45, 10 p.m.
ROXY

7 ACCUSED IN GURKHA'S MURDER ACQUITTED

(From Our Correspondent).
THANA, July 21.

Agreeing with the unanimous verdict of "Not guilty" returned by the jury to-day, Mr. P. M. Lad I.C.S. Sessions Judge, Thana acquitted all the seven youthful accused who stood their trial in what was known as the "Dombivli Assault Case"

Mr. M. V. Hegde, Public Prosecutor, Thana appeared for the Crown while Mr. W. A. Rege assisted by Mr. Biware pleader from Poona defended all the accused.

ON ORIGINAL SOUND "OM"

Under the auspices of the Kannada Literary Society, Vidyabushan Sampatkumaran of Mysore State gave an interesting lecture on the original sound "OM" at the National Kannada School, Matunga on Tuesday.

Pandit Gopalchar, who presided explained stage by stage the evolutionary process that Ethics and Philosophy, eastern and western, had undergone throughout the He emphasised that while eastern philosophy prevailed, western ethics became untenable.

After a vote of thanks from the secretary, the meeting came to an end.

Alleged Possession Of Illict Liquor

BOMBAY, Wednesday

Babulal Pragdas Tewari was arrested on Tuesday at the V. T. Railway Station for being found in possession of two India rubber tubes containing illicit liquor. He was allowed bail till July 30, by Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

ALLEGED CHEATING OF MERCHANT

On the alleged charge of cheating a milk merchant Francis Aguiar, formerly the manager of the Byculla Club, was placed before Mr. I. S. Haji, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Court, to-day.

The facts of the case as stated were that the suspect alleged to have represented to the complainant that he would get him the milk contract of the club and induced him to part with Rs. 500 for that purpose to be used as a deposit. The suspect it was stated passed a receipt for the amount.

As the contract did not materialise the complainant wrote to the Hon. Joint Secretary of the Club, and in reply to his letter he was informed that the suspect had no right to give contracts, nor had the amount been credited to the Club accounts.

The suspect was arrested yesterday at Juhu and was allowed bail.

BREACH OF LIGHTING RESTRICTIONS

Fines ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 were imposed on eight persons including Mrs. Naseem Banu, an actress, for the breach of lighting restrictions under the Defence of India Rules, by Mr. D S. Babrekar, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court today.

BREACH OF TRUST

On a charge of criminal breach of trust and misappropriation in respect of Rs. 3,862/15/6, one Sunny Joab was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500 and one day's simple imprisonment, or, in default, three months' rigorous imprisonment by Mr. K. J. Khambatta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Court.

It was alleged the accused was an employee of four years' standing at the workshop of Messrs. Char Motors, Ltd. Between January and April of this year, he succumbed to certain temptations and misappropriated various sums of money including collections of outstandings and other moneys on behalf of the Motor Company.

CALCUTTA, July 22.

The news of the establishment of new relations between the Goverment of this country and that of the United States by his appointment as Commissioner to India with the rank of minister is welcomed by Mr. Thomas Murray Wilson, American Consul-General for India.

PICKING BANDS

For "WIT" Chrome Picking Bands, Leather Beltings Bohemian Type and Chrome Spring Buffers, Laces, etc.. enquire: THE WESTERN INDIA TANNERIES LTD., Dharavi, Bombay 17 ('Phone 89041).

NEW LAW MEMBER BELIEVES IN INDIA'S UNITY

Dr. S. Sinha's Tribute To Nationalism Of Sir Sultan Ahmed

In the course of an appreciative study of Sir Sultan Ahmed, the newly appointed Law Member of the Government of India, Dr. Sacchidananda Sinha writes as follows in "The Searchlight" (Patna):—

By reason of his long connection with (Bihar) Government as its chief legal officer, Sultan Ahmed had been precluded from taking part in public activities with the freedom of a non-official. But he was nominated a member of the first and second sessions of the Round Table Conference, held in London, in 1931-32, in the Federal Structure Sub-Committee of which he took a prominent part Apart, however, from occupying a high position in the world of Law, Sultan Ahmed combines in himself some of the best elements of eastern and western culture. He is a great authority on Indian music and its technique, and has taken a keen interest in advancing its study in the province. As such, he is in intimate, personal contact with many of the eminent musical artists, and vocal and instrumental performers, throughout Northern India—from Calcutta to Kashmir. In private life he is one of the most charming personalities and justly enjoys a high reputation for sociability and geniality. He is held in high esteem by a large circle of friends—both Indian and British—whom he gives opportunity to meet one another at his palatial residence at Patna, called the "Sultan Palace", built in the style of the later Moghul period.

HIS NATIONALISM

It has been stated above that by reason of his connection with the Government of his province, as its chief Law Officer, Sir Sultan Ahmed had been prevented from taking an active part in public activities, with the result that it had not fallen to his lot to occupy, even for a day, a seat in any legislature as an elected representative of the people. It was not until last year that he sought association, for the first time, with political activities by joining the Muslim League, an incident which naturally provoked a smile in the large circle of his friends who know him to have been a staunch nationalist all his life. But some months later he gave conclusive proofs of his intense nationalism by emphasising it, in the course of his convocation address (delivered at the Muslim University, Aligarh, in December last) which he wound up as follows:—

"There is no gainsaying the fact that racially and politically we are all Indians—inheritors of the same old civilisation with our destinies linked together. Our foundations of life are the same, and our political and social salvation can lie in both Hindus and Muslims pooling their energies together for the reconstruction of a better India, since any other road will lead India to chaos, anarchy, bloodshed and perpetual subjection. 'For better or for worse till death do us part' that is our destiny." So spoke the new Muslim Leaguer, undoubtedly to the great horror of the leaders, and the rank and file, of the League organisation. It is not surprising, therefore, that the League stalwarts have left Sultan Ahmed to freeze in their political refrigerator, and not cared to offer him the presidential chair of a session of their body! It is, therefore, all to the good in the interests of India that that he had now been appointed to the Central Cabinet, where his presence is likely to contribute materially to the advancement of the interests of the country, in general. Bihar naturally rejoices at having given to the Central Government a second Law Member more than thirty years after the appointment of the late Sir Ali Imam.

HORSE BREAKS LOOSE AT MARINE DRIVE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Considerable panic was caused to pedestrians taking their walk at Chowpaty and Marine Drive this morning when a horse which was being exercised on the sands broke loose and cantered away.

The animal was, however, soon caught by a motorist who chased it and secured it before any harm was done.

Magistrate Pays Fine Of Accused

"The fact that the accused has obtained three adjournments for the payment of the fine was a proof of her inability to pay the fine and to enforce payment still would only be driving the accused to repeat the offence", observed Mr. Webster, I.C.S., Joint Magistrate, Tuticorin, and paid the fine from his own pocket in a case in which one Velammal was charged and convicted under the Brothel Act and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

The accused obtained time for payment of the fine thrice after paying rupee one alone and when the fine was not paid for the third time also, and the accused did not appear in Court, an arrest warrant was issued against her When she appeared in Court, the Magistrate advised her to eke out an honourable livelihood and paid the fine himself and acquitted her.

Father Throws Children Into Well, Commits Suicide

A case of suicide has been reported from Panangudi, four miles from Tranquabar. It is stated that unable to bear his extreme poverty Sundaresa Ayyar threw into a well his eleven-year-old daughter and two sons, aged 7 and 5, and later committed suicide by hanging. His wife died three years ago.

POLICE ARREST FIVE PERSONS ON CHEATING CHARGE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay C.I.D. and the Mahim Police are instituting enquiries into a sensational case of cheating in respect of Rs. 30,000|-

The victim is the Proprietor of the Bombay Fine Art and Litho Works, Byculla. Five persons have been arrested in this connection.

The complainant was made to believe that one of the accused was a Nawab and another his Secretary. The venue of the transaction in a well-known city hotel when the Nawab Sahib surrounded by his entourage asked for a loan of Rs. 30,000. The complainant impressed by the apparent opulence of the accused fell into the trap and parted with a cheque for Rs 30,000.

A few days later he came to know that he was the victim of an alleged hoax and lodged a complaint with the police resulting in the arrests of following persons:— Sayed Abdul, Vyas Ladhuram, Amir Hussein, Narendra Krushna and Kapur

The accused were placed this morning before Mr. Sabnis, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court. Pending further enquiries the accused were directed to be released on bail.

"SPORTING TIMES" CHARGED WITH DEFAMATION

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The case in which Mr. Hussain G. Khairaz has charged Messrs. R. I. D'Avoine, F J Collins and W. H. Smith, Editor, Publisher and Printer respectively of the "Sporting Times" came up for hearing before Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day.

Examined by Mr. C. N. Kanuga, the complainant stated that he was a double graduate and a practising advocate. He had considerable experience of racing. In August 1940 he was employed as the racing correspondent of the "Morning Standard" and the "Sunday Standard."

He knew the first, accused who was sore at his appointment as racing correspondent because the accused held that job before him. The second accused also bore him malice for reasons which he would disclose later if he was compelled to do so.

An Indian-bred horse named Lion Tamer, jointly owned by Mr. F. A. Khairaz and Mr. P. A. D'Avoine and another horse called Prominent, owned by the Maharaja of Kashmir ran in the fourth race at the races held in Poona on August 10, 1940. Although the public had heavily favoured them, Prominent finished last and Lion Tamer, second last.

On the next race day, on August 17 both the horses ran in different events and acquitted themselves very well. Lion Tamer won the Sirur Plate, Division I. Prominent ran in the second division of the same Plate and finished second.

The complainant commented on this improvement in the "Sunday Standard" of August, 18, 1940, suggesting that whenever a horse did not come up to form, the stipendiary stewards should issue a statement explaining the performance of the horses.

On the next Friday, that is, on August 23, 1940, an article was published in the "Sporting Times" in reference to the complainant's review of the races of August 17 and particularly his remarks regarding the performance of Lion Tamer and Prominent. The complainant stated that the article in the "Sporting Times" contained statements which were untrue and were defamatory of him

As the result of the article, his employers had dispensed with his services.

The case is adjourned to August 13 for further hearing.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 18 April, 2017

ON THE AIR

THURSDAY, JULY 24.

Delhi I—Programme

332.6 metres (886 kc/s)

5 p.m. Bashir Ahmad Khan. 5-20 Kafi on Violin. 5-30 Mitra ke Bhajan. 5-45 Krishna Bai. 6-15 Afzal Husain. 6-20 Usman Khan. 6-50 Ranskankul on Clarionet. 7 M. Siddiq. 7-15 Facing the Critic. 1: Discussion on writers and their critics. 7-30 Apni apni Pasand. 8 Husn Lal: Violin. 8-15 For Villagers only. 9 45 Bashir Ahmad Khan. 10 Chandrakaus on Sitar. 10-10 Usman Khan. 10-30 Krishna Bai.

Bombay I—Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Latafat Husain. 7-50 Gulshan Sufi. 8-5 News in Hindustani. 8-15 News in English. 8-25 M. S. Kanetkar. 8-40 News in Marathi. 8-50 News in Gujarati. 9 Indira Bai Wadkar. 12-30 p.m. Light selection. 12-57 News in Hindustani. 1 A I R Orchestras. 1-10 Devotees. 1-20 Mutual Understanding. 1-30 News in English. 1 35 Lunch Hour Music. 4-15 School broadcast. 5 Tomorrow. 5-5 Latafat Husain. 5-25 News in Marathi. 5-30 News in Gujarati. 5-35 Gulshan Sufi. 5-50 G. S. Patankar. 6 News in English. 6-5 News in Hindustani. 6-10 M. S. Kanetkar. 6-30 Children's half hour (Hindustani). 7 Shayad Ane Narayan Jyotish: Talk in Gujarati. 7-15 Shahnai solos. 7-25 Local news and announcements. 7-30 Gujarati Gerbas. 7-45 Kannada song. 7-55 News in Marathi. 8-10 News in Gujarati. 8-25 News commentary. 8-30 News from Berlin.: Talk by Chowla relayed from Lahore. 8-45 Sound news (Hindustani). 9 News in Hindustani. 9-15 News commentary in Hindustani. 9-20 News in English. 9-30 B B C news relay. 9-45 War commentary. 9-55 Listening Post. 10 Playhouse.

Bombay II Programme

41.44 metres (7,240 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-5 a.m. As in Bom. 1. 8-5 Instrumental music 8-15 Duets from the screen. 8-25 to 8-40 As in Bom. 1. 8-40 Mira Bai Bhajan. 8-50 Ramnathkar: Jaltarang. 9 to 9-30 As in Bom. 1, 12-30 to 12-57 p.m. As in Bom. 1. 12-57 Gujarati Geet. 1 to 1-30 As in Bom. 1. 1-30 Musical interlude. 1-35 to 2-25 As in Bom 1. 4-15 to 5-25 As in Bom. 1. 5-25 Qlap on Sitar. 5-35 to 6 As in Bom. 1. 5 Gat Tora on Tabla. 6-10 to 7-15 As in Bom. 1. 7-15 Interval.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 to 7-55 As in Bom. 1. 7-55 Indira Bai Wadkar. 8-25 to 9 As in Bom. 1. 9 Madhurika Mazumdar and Party. 9-15 M. S. Kanetkar. 9-30 Gulshan Sufi. 9-45 Latafat Husain. 10 to 10-45 As in Bom. 1.

Calcutta I—Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

5 p.m. Suchit Chowdhuri. 5-15 Revati Mohan Dutta: Flute. 5-30 Devi Prasad Bhattacharya. 5-50 Dhiresh Dutta Gupta: Bamboo Flute. 6-5 Sunil Kumar Ghose. 6-20 For rural and industrial areas. 7 Orchestra. 7-10 Shekal-O-Ekal—Part 1: Humorous discourse. 7-30 Kamalabala (Jharia). 7-40 Sunil Kumar Ghose. 7-45 Modernistic Art in Europe: Talk in Bengali. 8 Orchestra. 8-10 Shekal-O-Ekal—Part II. 8-20 Kamalabala (Jharia). 9 Arsin Kostanian: Soprano. 10 The Aerial Players.

Madras I—Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

4 p.m. Educational Broadcast for children (Tamil). 4-30 Tea time music. 5 T. Kuppu Rao: Clarionet. 5-45 Jantra Sammelanam. 6-5 Mannargudi R. Sambasivan. 6-30 Kanavu Srishtigai: Play in Tamil. 7 As it happens: Weekly review in Telugu of world events. 7-50 As in Trichinopoly. 9-45 Topical talk relayed from B B C. 10 H. Ramachandra Sastri. 10-15 Gottuvadyam Narayana Iyengar.

Trichy Programme

306 metres (758 kc/s)

5 p.m. Instrumental overture. 5-15 Puthucode V. Sitarama Bhagavatar. 6-5 From "Naya Sansar" 6-15 Learn to Sing. 7 Our War Effort. 7-15 Akka: Story. 7-50 Concert Programme.

INDO-BURMA AGREEMENT

Views Of Ex-President Of Federation Of Indian Chambers

The Indo-Burma Agreement regulating Indian immigration evoked mixed feelings in the city.

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will consider the question at a meeting to be held shortly. Until then no authoritative opinion will be expressed.

Dewan Bahadur Ratnasabhapathi Mudaliar, ex-President of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries, in the course of an interview to a representative of the "Chronicle", prior to his departure to Ahmedabad stated:—

"From a cursory glance of the Press summary, I feel that there are still certain details, which remain to be clarified. But as Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce has been consulted in the matter and as the agreement seems to have been generally approved by it, one may take it that the agreement, to that extent, is satisfactory. Still the Government of India could have gone a step further and consulted the Indian interests on this question. To the extent that the Indian interests in this country have not been given an opportunity to express their view-point, it is disappointing."

JAMNADAS SHOCKED

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said:—

"I am very shocked about the agreement. It is disappointing that we Indians should be considered as aliens in a place which only a few years ago was a part of India."

Speculative And Spot House Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

PROSPECTS OF HIGHER CROP LOANS

Heavy Realising And Professional Selling

Bombay: July 23.

The New York cotton market opened very steady on Tuesday and there was as usual active speculative and spot house buying on increasing crop concern. The demand was met by heavy realising and local as well as professional selling with increased resistance around 17 cents.

Cotton prices advanced further on reports that price control would not include agriculturals at present and on prospects of higher crop loans resulting from upward revision of parities.

Chicago grain market improved in sympathy with cotton and securities and on non-inclusion of agriculturals in the price control legislation draft.

NEW YORK PRICES

The market opened at a rise of 12 pts with October 16.73 and within ten minutes declined 10 pts at 16.63, which was the lowest. Thereafter there was a steady rise in prices and October advanced to 16.83, which was the highest level. The market finally closed at a net rise of 16 to 14 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 15 pts at 17.41c per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 20 to 15 pts. Spot cotton prices gained 19 pts. at 16.45c per lb.

BRITISH EXPORTS OF TEXTILES

The Cotton Trade Journal writes:—

The cotton-yarn and cloth business in the United Kingdom in recent weeks was almost at a complete standstill, according to a cable received in the office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. There is much uncertainty regarding the future supply of raw cotton and yarns and the issuance of export permits. With mill output declining steadily, production in the near future may be confined to essential Government requirements and highly selective export trade. Very little will be left to supply the domestic market.

The concentration of spinner production in the most efficient mills is said to be well under way, and the process may be completed by July 1. Some concentration progress is also reported from the weaving section.

Figures on British exports of cotton yarns and piecegoods indicate that the volume of trade in 1940 was much below 1939 and 1938. According to the Manchester Guardian the quantity of cotton yarn exported in 1940 was the smallest for at least 100 years. In only 3 other years since 1840, i.e., 1862, 1863 and 1864, when Lancashire was deadlocked by a "cotton famine" as a result of the American Civil War, did exports fall below 100,000,000 pounds. Exports of cotton piecegoods in 1940 appear to have been the smallest since 1847, when they totalled 942,000,000 linear yards. In view of the further reductions in sales abroad it is expected that 1941 returns will be measurably below the small figures for 1940, according to the Manchester Guardian of March 31, 1941.

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 16,83+22 (2-38 p.m.) lowest 16.63+02 (10-14 a.m.)

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Heavy profit-taking and local selling well absorbed by trade and speculative buying. Market steady

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: July 22

October	16.76+16
December	16.91+15
January	16.96+15
March	17.01+14
May	17.03+14
July	17.03+14
Middling Spot	17.41+15

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New Orleans: July 22.

October	16.80+20
December	16.95+19
January	16.91+19
March	17.06+17
May	17.08+16
July	17.06+15
Middling Spot	16.45+19

NEW YORK COTTON

New York: July 22.

	11 a.m. Call.	Noon Call.
October	16.76	16.72
December	16.91	16.87
March	17.02	16.97

N. YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York: July 22.

Day's receipts at all U.S Ports 29,000 bales

Day's exports to Great Britain, the Continent, China and Japan: Nil.

TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC AGENCIES

Messrs. Tata Hydro-Electric Agencies Limited, Agents for The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd., The Andhra Valley Power Supply Co. Ltd., and The Tata Power Company, Limited, report that the total electrical (Board of Trade) units generated at the three Power Stations (Khopoli, Bhivpuri and Bhira) of the Hydro Group were as follows:—

29th Week (ended July 22nd)—

1939	13,171,300
1940	15,179,300
1941	19,263,800
Total for 29 Weeks (1st January to date)—	
1939	390,890,760
1940	403,492,320
1941	532,699,200

SHIPPING NEWS.

IMPORTS

Bombay: July 23.

2827 cases rayon yarn, 106 c/s cotton yarn 222 c/s win pcegoods, 4625 c/s cotton pcegoods, 1066 c/s rayon pcegoods, 191 c/s cotton goods, 166 c/s staple fibre pcegoods, 35 c/s staple fibre and ctn mxd pcegoods, 307 c/s win yarn, 328 c/s glassware, 30 c/s glass powder, 82 c/s rayon goods, 216 c/s ctn and rayon mxd pcegoods, 100 c/s barium chloride, 60 c/s cigarettes papers, 110 c/s iron oxide, 30 c/s playing cards, 40 c/s book binding cloth, 100 c/s Napthaline balls, 1300 c/s pineapples, 36 c/s bricks, 150 c/s copper wire, 45 c/s insect powder, 33 c/s thrown silk yarn, 30 c/s red phosphorus, 50 c/s Kutaguni paper, 60 c/s elect bulbs, 174 c/s bobbins, 35 c/s empty tin boxes, 76 c/s enamelled ware, 43 c/s elect wire, 60 c/s earthenwares, 172 c/s glass bangles, 79 c/s cell bangles, 34 c/s shuttles, 41 c/s empty tin cans, 87 c/s steel hinges, 254 c/s wire nettings, 56 c/s metal ware, 196 c/s elect goods 976 c/s firecrackers, 1030 kegs paint, 150 cts Hydrogen Peroxide, 453 cts plychest woods, 4736 cts tiles, 349 pkgs dyes, 100 pkgs glue, 57 pkgs porcelain marbles, 128 pkgs weaving machinery and accessories, 192 pkgs sugar, 219 pkgs mattings, 826 pkgs porcelainware, 66 bls rubber canvas belting, 46 bls cotton remnants, 29 bls cotton fents, 109 bls Fez cap bodies, 1957 bls staple fibre yarn, 40 bls Noil yarn, 294 bags empty glass bottles, 58 bags broken glass, 50 bags damar Batu, 1236 bags betelnuts, 475 pkgs brass rods, 300 bdls shovels, 48 bls worsted weaving yarn, 600 coil M S hoops, 2741 bags copra, 532 drums sodium sulphide.

EXPORTS

Bombay: July 23.

7586 bags linseed Louis Dreyfus and Co; 100 bags corriander seed B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 18 bags dill seed B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 53 D/bags Fenngreek seed D Nanji and Co; 40 D/bags dill seed D Nanji and Co; 18 cases bristles B Phillips and Hayley Ltd; 1500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd; 550 bls hemp raw D Anandji; 75 bls cotton twist waste Shantilal and Co; 29 bls cotton pcegoods Herbertsons Ltd; 82 bls cotton pcegoods Chinoobhai and Bros; 19 bls cotton pcegoods Aroon and Co; 20 bls w/n carpets Beniram Bechulal; 25 pkgs cotton pcegoods Damodar Khetsey; 115 bls raw wool Haji E Dossa; 1245 bags linseeds M Bhuta and Co; 50 bls cotton pcegoods M Bulakhidas; 20 c/s cotton yarn Damodar Khetsey; 27 bags gum B Jani and Son.

Madras Telephones And Govt. Offer

SIMLA, July 22.

With reference to the offer made by the Government Telephone Board Limited to the shareholders of the Madras Telephone Company Limited to purchase all the shares at the price of Rs. 15-8 per share, it is understood that even if the present scheme does not go through on account of 75 per cent of the shareholders not accepting the offer, the Government Telephone Board Limited will purchase such shares as are offered for sale to them unconditionally at the same price.

The Oriental Telephone and Electric Company Limited, which holds more than fifty per cent of the shares, has agreed to sell their holding unconditionally to the Government Telephone Board Limited and it is understood that these as well as certain other shares similarly offered will be purchased by the Government Telephone Board Limited, which will thus secure practical control of the Company.—A. P.

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 18th day of July 1941.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	16,84,25,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	265,83,32,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	18,86,65,000
Total Notes issued	291,54,22,000
Total Liabilities	291,54,22,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.960 per cent.

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	44,41,43,000
(b) Held outside India	—
Sterling Securities	121,64,95,000
Total of A.	166,06,38,000
B. Rupee Coin	37,01,29,000
Govt. of India Rupee Securities	88,46,55,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	—
Total Assets	291,54,22,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 18th July 1941.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government—	
(1) Central Govt. of India	14,94,03,000
(2) Government of Burma	2,59,53,000
(3) Other Government Accounts	4,97,89,000
(b) Banks	30,01,52,000
(c) Others	2,94,19,000
Bills Payable	45,25,000
Other Liabilities	3,43,81,000
Rupees	69,36,22,000

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	16,51,22,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	33,03,000
Rupee Coin	8,19,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,11,000
Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(a) Internal	—
(b) External	—
(c) Government Treasury Bills	29,97,000
Balances held abroad*	42,87,05,000
Loans and Advances to Governments	12,00,000
Other Loans and Advances	—
Investments	7,97,67,000
Other Assets	1,12,98,000
Rupees	69,36,22,000

*Includes Cash and Short Term Securities

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London: July 22.

The Stock Exchange was again quiet but generally steady. The main features were the continued firmness of Breweries and Shipping, weakened Courtaulds, 33 against 31 shillings on lower dividend fears, the recovery of Brazilian Tractions on denial of incometax reports, the marking up of Belgian, French and Central European issues and some Cape demand developing for Kaffirs. Gilt-edgeds were unchanged and Indian Loans and also Chinese were higher but Japanese Bonds were easier. Wall-St. market was strong.—Reuter.

SUGAR MARKET

Bombay: July 23.

Fine White Java Sugar per cwt—
Ready Bond Rs. 13/8
Shipment September Rs. 9/7 F.B.H.
Indian Sugars Ready—
Ordinary Rs. 15 to 15/4
Large grain Rs. 15/5 to 16/12.
Tone:—Steady.

LINSEED AND WHEAT.

Bombay: July 23.

Linseed September	6 8 3
Linseed May	9 6 9
Wheat September	4 12 3
Wheat January	5 0 9
Wheat May	6 10 6

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay: July 23.

Due to disquieting rumours the market opened substantially lower and after hovering around that level for some time declined under selling pressure, but towards the close prices improved owing to some scattered buying. Tata Deferreds opened about Rs 20 lower at 2052/8 and declined at one time to 2035, improving later to 2050. Tata Ordinaries opened a rupee lower at 390 and came down to 385, but towards the close stood at 387/8. Textile shares also kept lower with Bombay Dyeings being quoted at 1145. Indian Irons ruled easier at 32/4.

The following were the important quotations on the Exchange to-day:—

Tata Deferreds (2072/8) 2062/8 45 50 35 50
Tata Ordinaries (391) 390 89 39 8 85 87/8.

Tata Ordinary 387/8, Tata Deferred 2050, Indian Iron 32/4, Steel Corpn of Bengal 20, Bombay Dyeing 1115, Central India 333/12, Century 426/2, Gokak 210, Kohinoor 432/8, Simplex 132, Andhra Valley 1682/8, Tata Hydro 187/4, Tata Power 1630, Associated Cement 145/8. Belapur 208/2, Bombay Burma Old 470.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay: July 23.

Following a further rise of 15 pts in New York cotton futures the local market was expected to open at Rs. 302 for Broach A/M delivery, but in view of some disturbing news from Japan, the market opened easy at Rs. 298/8 and with utter absence of any buying prices assumed sagging tendency and under long liquidation Broach A/M was quoted at Rs 295/4. The tone of the market was quiet. Prices after declining to Rs. 295/8 and rallied to Rs. 297/4 on scattered covering. Later on there was increased selling and prices declined to Rs. 294 and tone was very quiet. There was further nervous selling and prices declined to Rs. 292/12. Prices rallied to Rs. 294/8 but again eased off to Rs. 292/4. There was further decline to Rs. 290/12 but again rallied to Rs. 291/4. The market closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G BROACH—			
July/August	Rs.	266	4 0
April/May		291	12 0
FINE M G OOMRA—			
July		230	12 0
December/January		236	0 0
F G M G BENGAL—			
July		163	12 0
December/January		170	8 0

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	1940-41	1939-40
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 22-7-41	4409000	7750000
Receipts yesterday 22-7-41	28000	8000
Export to date 22-7-41	.....	.....
Stock at Ports 18-7-41	3259000	2477000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-7-41	2277000	2009000
Stock at Liverpool 18-7-41	.....	.....
Visible Supply 18-7-41	.....	.....
Quantity in sight 18-7-41	12189000	13801000
Quantity out of sight 18-7-41	.....	.....

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, July 23

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	.....	100,436	55,579
Central India	.....	145,882	109,361
Barsi and Nagar	88	124,135	114,118
Hyderabad/Gaorani	101	49,825	47,970
Berar	75	376,467	318,618
Central Provinces	.....	76,658	76,962
Total Oomras	264	873,403	722,608
Dholeras	.....	97,740	89,297
N W Provinces	.....	1,537	26,079
Rajputana	.....	6,490	35,228
Sind-Punjab	769	562,589	368,990
Broach	.....	297,684	408,546
Coompta & Dharwar	246	134,506	49,815
Westerns-Northerns	1,243	102,335	35,944
Cocoanada	.....	239	86
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	.....	12,224	1,392
Total	2,522	2,079,574	1,737,985
Arrived by road to 17th July 1941	.....	341,133	339,387

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay: July 23.

Bengal Fine	168/71
Berar	238/41
C. P. 1	263/66
C. P. 2	243/46
Khandesh	216/21
Muglai	216/28
Broach	277/82
Punjab S G 289F	402/22
Punjab R G 289F	377/87
Punjab R G 4F	332/32

COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay: July 23.

	Extra Spr.	fine.	Sup.	Fine.	F.G.	Good
M G Bengal U.P.	172	170	168	165		
M G Punjab	172	170	168	165		
M G Rajputana	181	179	177	174		
M G Oomra No. 3	244	241	238	235	...	
M G C. P. No. 1	271	268	265	262	...	
M G C. P. No. 2	251	248	245	242	...	
M G Broach No. 2	279	276	273	270		
M G Punjab/American	333	330	327	325		
M G Surat	408	405	402	400		
M G Rajpipla	404	401	398	396		
M G Navsari	416	413	410	408		

COTTON PARITY

Broach April/May below New York May 539 cent points at Ex. 331.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay: July 22.

Highest Lowest Closing at 5 p.m.

Broach J/A	278 1/2	275	277 1/2
Broach A/M	303 3/4	298 1/2	300
Oomra July	243	238	243
Oomra D/J	247	242 1/2	247
Bengal July	171 1/4	169	170
Bengal D/J	178	176	178

TEJI MANDI PREMIUMS

Bombay: July 23.

Wheat September	0 5 0
Wheat January	0 10 0
Wheat May	0 13 0
Linseed September	0 9 0
Linseed May	1 12 0
Groundnut August	2 0 0
Groundnut February	7 0 0
Castorseed September	4 0 0
Castorseed May	10 8 0
Cottonseed September	1 8 0
Cottonseed January	3 8 0
Silver 1st settlement	0 8 0
Silver 2nd settlement	1 1 0
Gold 1st settlement	0 4 0
Gold 2nd settlement	0 8 0

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay: July 23.

	To-day.	Total
Broach J/A	2700	11150
Bengal July	1750	2300
Oomra July	1250	5000

BOMBAY YARN & SILK MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, July 23

Mercerised (per 10 lbs)	Ready Delivery.	July Del.	August Del.
No. 64/2 Grey Nissin	31/6/0	31/6/0	31/12/0
No. 84/2 Grey Nissin	35/0/0	35/0/0	35/ 8/0
No. 80/2 Any	3/4/0	3/4/0	3/ 4/6
No. 60/2 Any	3/0/6	3/0/6	3/ 1/0
No. 150-A Any	2/6/0	2/6/0	2/ 6/6

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 23.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 Loan 97-12
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes 96-0
3 1/2 per cent 1941 Bonds 100-5
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan 99-14
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Loan 103-0
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan 110-0
4 per cent 1943 Bonds 104-0
3 per cent War Bonds 101/14
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan 113-8

TAX FREE LOANS

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 111-8
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 115-8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 126-8

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cent B P T 1947 109 8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 109 0
5 per cent M Deb 1956 116
6 per cent M Deb 1954 121/0
6 per cent K P T 1956 129/0
Tone:—Firm.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

The trade expects August Bureau to be below 10,500,000 bales with some prophecies that the crop will only be 7, 25,000 bales.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay: July 23.

LONDON:—
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 7/32 Two months
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 1/4 Three months.
Banks buying 90 days/St 1/6 9/32 Four months

B. C. RATES:—
T T 1/5 29/32; D D 1/5 29/32
Banks selling T T 1/5 15/16; D D 1/5 15/16
Banks buying T T 1/6d; D D 1/6 3/32

NEW YORK:—
Banks selling T T Rs 333 1/4 D D Rs 333 1/4
Banks buying T T Rs 330; D D Rs 328 1/2
Cross Rates Dol 4.02 1/2 3 1/2

MONTREAL:—
Banks selling T T Rs 303; D D Rs. 303
Banks buying T T Rs 297 3/4; D D Rs 296 1/4
Cross Rates Dol 4.43/47

JAVA:—
Banks selling T T Gld 58 3/4; D D Gld 6b
Banks buying T T Gld 57 1/2; D D Gld 57 1/2
Cross Rates Gld 7.58/62

JAPAN:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 77 1/4
Cross Rates Sh 1/2 1/2

BERNE:—
Banks selling T T Fcs 126 3/4
Banks buying T T Fcs 131 1/2
Cross Rates Fcs 17.30/40

STOCKHOLM:—
Banks selling T T K 123; D D K 123
Banks buying T T K 128; D D K 128
Cross Rates K 16.85/95

SINGAPORE:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 158; D D Rs. 158
Banks buying T T Rs. 155; D D 155
Cross Rates Sh 2/4 5/32 7/32

HONGKONG:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 85 1/4; D D Rs. 84 1/2
Banks buying T T Rs. 81 1/2; D D Rs. 81 1/2
Cross Rates Sh 1/3 1/32

SHANGHAI:—
Banks selling T T Rs. 19 3/4; D D Rs. 18 3/4
Banks buying T T Rs. 17; D D Rs. 17
Cross Rate Sh 0-3 3/8

MEXICO:—
Banks selling T T Rs 67.27; D D Rs. 66.27
Banks buying T T Rs. 63.04; D D Rs. 62.04
Cross Rates Pes 19.5 21.5

LISBON:—
Banks selling T T Esc 7.35 nom; D D Esc 7.35 nom.
Banks buying T T Esc 7.55; D D Esc 7.55
Cross Rates Esc 99.80 100.20

NEW YORK:—
Cross Rates Dol 4.03 3/4
Japan Banks buying 60 days 76 1/2
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £8-8-0 Ready.
New York Silver 34 3/4
London Silver 23 7/16 Ready; 23 7/16 Forward.
London Discounts 3 months 1 1/16 per cent
London Discounts 6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
1 to 5 months 1/2 per cent.
6 months 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.

GROUNDNUTS AND SEEDS.

Bombay: July 23.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Groundnuts August—			
Opening	37	15	0
Highest	38	0	0
Lowest	36	11	0
Closing	37	3	0
Groundnuts February—			
Opening	40	8	0
Highest	41	0	0
Lowest	39	9	6
Closing	39	14	6
Cottonseeds September—			
Opening	24	1	0
Highest	24	9	0
Lowest	24	0	0
Closing	24	2	6
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	25	10	0
Highest	25	14	3
Lowest	25	6	6
Closing	25	9	0
Castorseeds September—			
Opening	38	4	0
Highest	38	10	0
Lowest	37	12	0
Closing	37	14	0
Cottonseeds January—			
Opening	41	4	0
Highest	41	10	0
Lowest	40	8	0
Closing	40	8	0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay: July 23.

Yellow metal sheet Rs. 82/0
Copper sheets Rs. 84/10
Tone:—Steady.

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES

Bombay: July 23.

Yarn No.	August	Octbr.	Decmbr.
6 1/2s.	193	195	197
10 1/2s.	232	234	235
20 1/2s.	331	335	337
40s.	480	483	486

PEPPER & GINGER

Bombay: July 23.

Pepper ready per candy	95 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sudi per candy	96 8 0
Pepper Maha Sudi 15 per candy	102 0 0
Ginger ready bleached	30 0 0
Ginger Maha Sudi 15	30 0 0

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES

London: July 22.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent	£69 1/2
Indian Stocks—	£
3 per cent 1948	90 3/8
3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	99 3/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	82 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	106 1/2
War Loan 3-1/2 per cent	105
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/90	114
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	112 3/4
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	9 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London register)	80 1/2
National Bank of India	31 1/2

Professional Realising On Stock Exchange

TATA STEELS AND TEXTILE SHARES DECLINE

Moderate Support At Decline And Tone Barely Steady

Bombay: July 23

The local Share Bazar displayed very poor tone this morning when some professional unloading appeared in sympathy with weakness in raw cotton market. The market sentiment was influenced by news from Japan and temporarily buyers withdrew their support and prices began to drop rapidly, but timely appearance of modest support prevented the market from a bad break and prices recovered but the feeling was hesitant.

It is strange that Share Bazar is following cotton market despite very satisfactory industrial outlook. The Textile Industry is passing through a boom period and as long as the war continues the industry is likely to get more impetus as our Mills have not only to satisfy domestic needs and large war orders but even meet sufficiently large demand. Moreover Indian cotton prices are very cheap as compared with American cotton and our mills are in a strong position to defy any competition. Thus the decline registered to-day seems nothing beyond a passing phase correcting over-bought situation of the market.

Extreme wariness prevailed on Wall-St and intermittent rallying efforts were stemmed by profit seling. However, the market held or to irregular fractions though in the latter part of the session prices tended down. U. S. Steel shares closed 3/4 down at 58 3/4 and Anaconda Mining shares declined 1/8 at 29 1/4 dollars.

Tata Steel Defd shares opened at Rs. 2015 and declined to Rs. 2055 and steadied at Rs. 2062. Ordinary shares opened at Rs. 294 and downturned to Rs. 285 and rallied to Rs. 290. Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 1166 and gave way to Rs. 1145, but with improved demand quotation hardened to Rs. 1152. Towards the close there was some support and Tata Steel Defds after advancing to Rs. 2072 steadied at Rs. 2065. Ordinary shares were done at Rs. 391 and Bombay Dyeings were placed at Rs. 1156. Bombay Burma shares opened at Rs. 495 and after fluctuating between Rs. 500 and Rs. 496. The tone of the market was barely steady.

TEXTILES

Bombay, July 23.

100	Ahmd. Advance	3	2 8
250	BOMBAY DYEING	1152	8
100	CENTURY	450	0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	357	0
100	COLABA	195	0
100	Coorla	125	8
250	David	250	0
250	Dawn	387	8
1	E. D. Sassoon Defd	2	2 6
100	FINLAY	208	8
100	GOKAK	231	8
1000	Hindustan	2210	0
100	Indore	160	8
100	Khatau	168	8
100	KOHINOOR	454	8
250	LAXMI	572	8
100	MORARJI	282	0
250	Model	148	0
50	Mysore	120	8
100	NEW GREAT	213	8
100	Oosmanshahi	107	8
100	Phoenix	310	0
25	Sassoon Silk	85	0
1000	Sholapur	3500	0
50	Simplex	142	8
100	SWADESHI	338	0
100	SWAN	203	0
500	Vishnu	1240	0
1000	Western	1360	0

BANKS

50	Indo[illegible]oda	112	0
25	[illegible]ral	45	6
500	[illegible]al X-D	1553	12
125	Imp. Contry. X-D	382	3
50	India	146	4
100	Reserve Bank	106	12
5	Union	6	10

CEMENTS

100	ASSOCIATED	147	8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	692	8
15	Jupiter	14	14
20	Mercantile	67	8
15	New India	45	0
200	Oriental	420	0
10	Vulcan	9	8

ELECTRIC

100	Ahm. Old	182	0
1000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1682	8
10	Ajmer	12	4
50	BOMBAY TRAM	134	8
100	Bombay Suburban	187	8
10	Broach	13	4
100	Karachi	213	12
100	Poona	217	8
100	Surat	184	0
100	TATA HYDRO	182	0
1000	TATA POWER	1650	0

RAILWAYS

500

COTTON:

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICE.

OCTOBER

New York, July 23

Previous closing	16.76
To-day's opening	16.80
Difference	+04
To-day's closing	not received

BROACH EXPECTATION.

Broach July/August .....
Broach April/May .....

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, July 23

On the New York Cotton Exchange October future opened four points higher at 16.80. The technical reaction appears due but trade buying following the raising of ceiling for print cloth may not yet be completed. Prices began to decline on rumours that Government is considering the release of loan stocks.

The following are opening ranges :—
July (16.73/73) 16.80/75
October (16.90/89) 16.91/89
December (17.01/00) 16.99/98

LONDON COMMODITIES.

London, July 23

Castorseeds unquoted
Linseed Bombay Calcutta July/August (£18 15/16) £18 15/16
Linseed La Plata August (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Groundnut Coromandal Coast July/August (£18) £18

JUTES

Dundee July/August (£51 nominal) £52 nominal
Lightning July/August (£47 nominal) £48 nominal

RUBBER

Spot (13 7/16d buyers) 13 7/16d buyers
Forward November (13 1/2d value) 13 1/2d paid and buyers

LONDON METALS

Tin (£259 buyers, £259 1/4 sellers. Steady) £258 1/4 buyers, £258 1/2 sellers.
Electrolytic Copper (£62) £62
Lead (£25) £25
Glasgow Iron No. 8 (131 sh.) 131 sh.

EXCHANGES:

CROSS RATES.

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 23

Previous closing	4.03 3/4
To-day's opening	4.03 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 23

Previous closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's opening	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2
To-day's closing	4.02 1/2 to 4.03 1/2

LONDON BULLION.

LONDON GOLD

London, July 23

London Gold (£8-8-0) £8-8-0

LONDON SILVER

London, July 23

Spot (23 7/16d) 23 7/16d nil
Forward (23 7/16d) 23 7/16d nil

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 31/32) 1-5 31/32
Paris on Bombay not quoted
New York on Milan not quoted
New York on Bombay (30.33) 30.33
London on Shanghai (0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32) 0-3 3/32 to 0-3 13/32
London on Kobe (1-2 to 1-2 1/2) 1-2 to 1-2 1/2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 1/4 per cent.
4 months (1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/16 to 1 1/4 per cent
6 months (1 1/2 to 1 1/4 per cent) 1 1/8 to 1 1/4 per cent.

BULLION AND SEEDS.

London, July 23

There was no trading during the night session.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 23

The New York Stock Exchange opening prices :—
General Motors (dol 39 1/2) dol 38 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 29 7/8) dol 29 1/8
U S Steel Common (dol 59 7/8) dol 58 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 120 3/4) unquoted

FEEBLE MONSOON CONDITIONS IN COUNTRY

Widespread Light Rain In Some Provinces

POONA, July 23.

Feeble monsoon conditions still continue over the country. There has been fairly widespread light rain in Mysore, local rain in Assam, Bengal, East Central India, East Central Provinces, Konkan, North Hyderabad, Malabar and Madras Deccan, while a few falls are reported from Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Punjab Hills, Kashmir, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Bombay Deccan, South Hyderabad, South-east Madras and North Madras Coast.

The principal amounts of rainfall are:—Bijapur two inches; Cox's Bazar and Bangalore one and a half each; Mymensingh one; Raipur, Cuddapah and Rentinchintala three-quarters.

Forecast:—Until 24th evening, thundershowers will occur locally in the eastern half of the Peninsula, elsewhere the present weather will continue.—A. P.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 23

The All-India Weather chart upto eight hours on Wednesday together with shade temperature and maximum and minimum rainfall for the past 24 hours, since 1st June, and departure from the normal is as under :—

Stations	Maximum	Minimum	For past 24 hrs.	Since June 1	Departure from normal
Chittagong	83	77	0.3	46.7	+10.2
Calcutta	91	80	—	28.1	+6.8
Cuttack	96	79	—	28.2	+9.2
Ranchi	88	73	0.1	31.5	+10.5
Patna	96	84	—	7.3	−5.4
Allahabad	102	83	0.1	6.0	
Cawnpore	104	84	—	5.8	−5.5
Lucknow	101	83	—	8.0	−5.9
Jhansi	103	86	—	8.2	−4.6
Agra	102	84	—	5.1	−4.3
Bareilly	104	84	—	5.2	−2.0
Delhi	102	86	—	3.2	−5.8
Lahore	98	79	—	6.2	+0.5
Rawalpindi	99	74	—	7.7	+0.1
Lyallpur	96	77	—	10.4	+7.0
Multan	99	83	—	1.7	−0.1
Srinagar	84	57	—	3.1	−0.2
Peshawar	101	78	—	0.2	−1.0
Rangoon	91	79	T	41.9	+8.0
Khandwa	92	77	—	12.7	+0.7
Jubbulpore	95	78	—	15.0	−5.1
Nagpur	97	79	—	24.1	+4.6
BOMBAY	—	89	—	21.8	−16.7
Ratnagiri	86	80	T	36.8	−18.6
Ahmednagar	93	71	—	2.4	−5.3
Poona	88	72	—	15.2	+5.3
Hyderabad (Deccan)	93	73	—	5.0	−4.4
Mysore	85	68	—	5.9	+1.0
Madras	96	82	T	4.6	−0.1
Shillong	74	66	0.3	34.5	+6.7
Darjeeling	67	60	0.3	26.8	−23.7
Simla	72	58	0.3	15.3	−3.5
Colombo	87	76	0.5	10.7	−1.3
Bhavnagar	94	77	—	24.3	+15.7
Jacobabad	104	83	—	—	−0.9
Hyderabad (Sind)	97	80	—	6.1	+3.7
Karachi	87	80	—	1.8	−1.1
Rajkot	91	75	—	19.2	+7.0
Ahmedabad	90	78	—	37.7	+24.5
Bhopal	92	75	—	8.5	
Akola	95	77	—	12.0	−0.8
Amraoti	95	76	—	13.3	+0.5
Indore	89	73	—	10.8	−2.4
Marmagoa	85	77	0.1	31.8	
Mussoorie	72	60	—	22.5	−0.8
Mahableshwar	70	63	0.1	119.3	+1.8
Baroda	90	77	—	20.9	
Bahawalpur	100	83	—	2.3	+0.5
Belgaum	84	69	—	32.6	+12.4
Murree	75	60		12.9	+0.6
Bijapur	89	68	1.9	3.5	−1.4
Khandala	—	—	0.1	93.1	
Mount Abu	71	63	0.2	29.8	+9.6
Gwalior	104	88	—	2.5	

T indicates rainfall from 1 to 4 cents.

DRY WEATHER TO CONTINUE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The weather will continue to be practically dry till Thursday afternoon, according to weather experts.

The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ended at 8 a. m. today was 88.1 degrees, 3.1 degrees above normal while the minimum is 80.9 degrees, 3.9 above normal.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 23-7-1941.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.019 inches
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.9 degrees
Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.0 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 88.1 degrees (3.1 above normal)
Minimum temperature during 24 hours 80.0 degrees (3.9 above normal)
Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 79 per cent.
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. WNW
Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 6 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 147 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 5
Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 13.69 inches.
Total rainfall during the year 21.85 inches.
Weather remark : Mainly overcast.

Expansion Will Allay Anger Of Frustration

British Press Welcomes Appointment Of New Counsellors, Regrets Congress And League Have Kept Out

LONDON, July 23.

"The Times" in a leader on the Indian changes states, "While no constitutional change is involved and the enlarged Executive Council will not be responsible to the Legislature, the Government's wise decision represents a bold departure from tradition.

The new members of the Executive Council have abundant administration experience as the record of their services shows.

Hindus and Muslims, Conservatives and Liberals are well balanced and their inclusion in what has been entirely a bureaucratic body marks an advance in the working of the reforms which is as important politically as it is valuable from the standpoint of administrative efficiency.

The formation of the National Defence Council is another notable war measure.

Meanwhile the Congress and the Muslim League are still manoeuvring for position in the hope of improving their power of bargaining with the Government and each other. It will be surprising if the Government's attitude were to modify their attitude.

Step In Right Direction

It is more likely that they will ignore or criticise these war measures. They may even suspect them of being designed to prejudge an eventual settlement of the constitutional question which is quite remote from the Government's object.

Nevertheless, there is reason to hope that the decision will do something at least to allay the sense of angry frustration which had been kindled by the failure of once trusted political leaders to take more than a parochial view of the world wide struggle on the outcome of which the destinies of mankind depend.

In this country disappointment with the vagaries of leading Indian politicians never diminished the hope of men of goodwill that some means would yet be found to associate India more closely with what is a struggle for Indian just as much as British and Allied liberties.

These measures are a timely step in that direction."

Family Of Peoples In Empire Of Free States

The "Daily Telegraph" in a leader says, "the progress of the Indian troops in Africa and Iraq has been a call to arms. The development of the Indian army with a corresponding expansion of war production has shown the needs of Indian defence in relation to the strategic position of India.

The new reforms will intensify India's war effort and develop cooperation between her communities, lack of which has been the chief cause of the delay in her progress towards the status of one of the family of peoples in the Empire of free states".—Reuter.

Sarkar's Criticism Of Whitehall Attitude

(Continued from Page 1)

stances, the present step taken by the Viceroy is just a change which is at least not for the worse and may be the forerunner of greater advance.

I sincerely feel that it tends, to some extent at any rate, to break the vicious circle in which our politics has been moving for the last two years.

NO JOB-HUNTING

"I assure you, my friends, that though I do not belong to any strong political organisation, our country's cause will never suffer by any of my actions. Of this, I can confidently say my past work will bear enough evidence. I may also assure you that it is not in the spirit of job-hunting that I have accepted the invitation of H. E. the Viceroy. In all humility, I can say that since a very long time in my career, by the blessings of you all, it has not been my lot to hunt for a job. On the contrary, I may say that jobs have raced after me on quite a few occasions. And in the present grave situation through which the country is passing and when so many of the trusted leaders of our country are undergoing incarceration, none can even conceive of job-hunting for its own sake.

Now, Sir, it also appears that there is a view that by our acceptance of the office, the British Government will try to convince America and the rest of the world that India is satisfied. This, to my mind, is stretching our imagination a little too far. The American people, and for the matter of that other civilised people of the world, are neither ignorant nor short-witted. In a constitutional scheme in regard to India, which lacks the approval of Mahatmaji and other prominent leaders known to them the question of the satisfaction of the Indian people will be at once ruled out by the people across the Atlantic. Moreover, it is futile for us to expect that if we have not succeeded in getting what we want from Great Britain after a couple of centuries' contact, America will now come and help us. It is mere wishful thinking. Our salvation must be secured by our own endeavours."

Sir Purshotamdas' Tribute

At the outset Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, welcoming Mr. Sarker paid a tribute to his multifarious attainments and the great service he had rendered to Bengal as the Finance Minister of the province. His decision to resign from the Huq Cabinet when he found he could not continue, said the speaker was an obvious proof of his courage of conviction. With reference to Mr. Sarker's nomination to the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Sir Purshotamdas said that he did not know whether he should congratulate him or sympathise with him, as it was a different matter to be elected by the popular vote and to be a nominee of a Government which is not representative of the people. With the administrative experience, courage and ability of Mr. Sarker, there was still a ray of hope that he would be able to do something to bring home to the Government to reconsider their attitude, added Sir Purshotamdas.

MEN BEHIND PRISON BARS

The speaker was of the opinion that it did not stand to the credit of the British Government that for over a year and a half the legislatures in most of the important provinces were not functioning. The people's elected representatives whose 'bona fides' were beyond doubt and who had proved to be trusted administrators in the provinces were behind prison bars, and the administration of those provinces had fallen into the hands of a single individual, the Governor. The Central Government also continued to be unresponsive to public opinion. Everyday the radios of foreign countries broadcast jokes about the state of affairs in India, continued the speaker.

WHY CALL IT DEFENCE COUNCIL?

Referring to the National Defence Council, Sir Purshotamdas said, that considering that it had been set up after two years had elapsed since the war started, it was a much belated step. Analysing the responsibility that was entrusted to the Council, the speaker observed, that if it was only to meet every now and then and consider reports on the war situation, then much remained to be done yet. In that case it was a misnomer to call it the National Defence Council.

TASK BEFORE SARKER.

In conclusion Sir Purshotamdas expressed the hope that along with his six other non-official colleagues, Mr. Sarker would bring pressure upon the Government of India to understand, not the point of view of any political party but the broad national point of view which would impress upon the Viceroy the need to bring about a settlement of the present political stalemate and result in the establishment of representative Governments in the provinces and a responsible executive at the Centre.

R.A.F. Bomb Docks At Dunkirk & Ostend

Dutchmen Cheer Br. Aircraft When They Appear Overhead

Benefiting From Lesson Of Crete

LONDON, July 23.

An Air Ministry Communique states: "Last night enemy activity was on a small scale and was mainly confined to the east and north-east coastal areas.

Bombs were dropped at two towns on the east coast, in each of which a small number of persons were injured and some houses were damaged.

Elsewhere, no casualties and only slight damage have been reported.

Frankfurt And Mannheim Bombed

Frankfurt and Mannheim were again the main targets of the Bomber Command last night. An Air Ministry 'communique' states. "Flying through severe thunderstorms aircraft of the Bomber Command continued the attack on enemy industries in Rhineland last night. The main targets were again at Frankfurt and Mannheim." Several other industrial districts in Western Germany were also attacked.

ATTACK ON DOCKS

Another force of Bomber Command also attacked docks at Dunkirk, where considerable damage was done. Other targets during the night included docks at Rotterdam and Ostend. Aircraft of the Fighter Command on a night offensive patrol again attacked a number of enemy aerodromes in Northern France.

None of our aircraft is missing from these operations."

DUTCH GREET BR. BOMBERS

"Last Wednesday the people of Rotterdam cheered and cried for joy when the R. A. F. was overhead. This is an example of the bad spirit which is still prevalent in the Netherlands."

This startling announcement was made by the announcer on the German controlled Dutch wireless, according to well-informed Dutch circles. He referred to last Wednesday's successful raid on the Rotterdam docks. Pictures taken by the R. A. F. show people in streets cheering. The R. A. F. is there! This seems to be the last battle cry of the Dutch, he admitted. "They are the people who suffer from 'the English disease.' They cheer publicly every British pilot, who has been captured by the Germans. We are happy that measures will be taken to prevent this."

THREATS TO DUTCH

The announcer clearly referred to the last decree of Air General Christiansen, who threatened the Dutch with heavy penalties, if this practice does not stop.

Another notorious broadcaster Max Vlokzyl fulminated against those Netherlanders, who "represent the majority of the people who resist Nazification." This Dutch "Haw Haw" knowing that his sickening propaganda has no effect tries to frighten the Dutch into submission by saying "we know that in leading circles of the new order patience is nearly exhausted and that ruthless action is looked upon as the only solution. This action will be taken."

Nazi Airmen Losing Morale

German airmen are beginning to show a marked disinclination to fight, according to a British Group Captain in an anonymous broadcast on Tuesday night.

Describing the effects of the British bomber and fighter sweeps over Northern France he said: "I wish you could see the Hun now, as I see him, upon his western front once so sure of himself and so arrogant. He is apprehensive now, and never knows when and where the next attack is coming. This relentless 'coming for him' over his own aerodromes is having its effect. The man for man ascendency of our pilots won last year is being added to daily. The effect of all this on his morale will, of course, in is cumulative effect pave the way for his ultimate defeat, for when morale is broken victory is swift."

The R. A. F. had one aim apart from the smashing of Germany's war industries and that was to bring the German Air Force to action. The more they could lessen Germany's power and will to prosecute the war, the less would become the weight of the German offensive against Russia.

HIS TURN OF NAZIS

What the Germans found unprofitable to do last year over England, the R. A. F. were now doing daily. Sometimes twice and three times a day fighters escort the heaviest British bombers to targets farther into occupied France than London is from the coast. Many of the British fighter pilots on these offensives were the same youngsters, who fought all through the battle of Britain, only they are not youngsters any more but veterans of experience, leading flights, squadrons and even wings.

BENEFITING FROM LESSON OF CRETE

Britain Tests Aerodrome Against Nazi Technical Methods

The first major aerodrome defence in Britain since the evacuation of Crete carried out in Southern England had just concluded, writes "Reuter's" war reporter.

For the purpose of the exercise it was imagined that the enemy, after preliminary bombardment, had landed by parachute just before dawn and then sought to surprise the local static defences, seize the aerodromes, thus keeping the fighters grounded and permitting further landings. If this was successful a way would be prepared for a major airborne invasion and for a march on a port, against which a seaborne attack would be directed simultaneously.

The exercise was regarded as only part of a full scale invasion, which would keep the defences elswhere fully occupied. Despite the absence of tanks, with which no doubt the task had been simplified. The aerodrome situation, though for a time ticklish, was cleaned up during the first morning and afternoon. The assault on the port was allowed to proceed the next day but was finally held and smashed.

The value of the lessons learned is now being carefully studied.

A Corps Commander told me afterwards that it seemed established that the arrangements for the defence of the region against such a local air invasion were bright.

In the later stages some air support was available but could not be widely used as the enemy having little transport was difficult to identify and attackers and defenders were then so mixed that aerial counteraction was impossible. The fact that it was then the army's responsibility to clear up the situation may be highly significant.—Reuter

MADRAS SHARE MARKET

MADRAS, July 23

The market has been fairly active in Plantings as well as Textiles. Securities have been steady. Miscellaneous issues were well enquired for.

Transactions reported from 12 noon yesterday to 12 noon to-day :—

Coimbatore Cotton 115; Palani Andavar pref 55; Palani Andavar ord 52; Vasanta 128/8; Coimbatore Spg. 61; Buckingham 265, 266; Madura 40; Cochin Textiles 9 small odd lot; Pankajas 113; Sitarams 68/12; Midland 6/2, 6/1/6, 6/2/6, 6/3; Velliamattam 22/6; Chembra Peak 4/1; Mlamallay ord 23/14, 24; Cochin Malabar 8/6 cd; Peermade 30 xd; Balanoor Tea ord 10/2; Travancore Rubber 8/14; Be Be Rubber 6/4; Kalpettas 21/4; Travancore Cables 1 small lot; Rajagiri 6/8; Nellithanam 7/14; Karaikkal Electries 34/8 small lot; Travancore Sugars 14; Mettur Chemical ord 10/4; Mysore Chemical 18/4; Mysore Paper 15/4; Andhra Cement 85/8, 86, 85/12; A V Thomas 17/10; Indian Steel Rolling ord 7/2.

Calcutta Exchange Rules Firm

CALCUTTA, July 23

The market continued steady and fair business was put through. Cottons, Jutes, Teas, Coals and popular miscellaneous industrials ruled firm. Government securities were unchanged while speculative Engineering issues were a turn slightly easier.

The following are closing quotations :—

Government securities : 3 per cent loan 1963-65 95/2/6; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1 cent paper 96; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 110/6; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 111/10; 4 per cent Punjab Bonds 1948 105/12 small lot; 3 per cent Punjab 1952 99 small lot.

Banks : Imperial Banks fully paid 1562 ex div; Comty 387 ex div; Reserve Bank 103/12.

Cottons : Benares Cotton 3/8; Bengal Nagpur 16; Basanti pref 4/8; Bowreah ord 284; Cawnpore Textiles 8/6; Dunbar 238; Elgin Mills ord 25/10; Kesoram 8/4; New Victoria ord 3/6; Pref 6/9;

Coals : Bengal 356; Burra Dhemo 4/2; Central Kurkend 14/12; Deoli 10; Nazira 8/4; New Manbhoom 39/12 ex div; North Damuda 8/11; Raneegunge 25; Standard 21; Union 30/4 ct.

Jutes : Agarpara 31/4; Anglo-India 356; Baily 240; Pref 165; Barnagore 110/8; Belvedere 405; Birla 29/5; Caledonian 401; Chitavalsah 13/2; Cheviot 213; Clive 25/10 small lot; Craig 2/3; Delta 432; Fort William 254; Pref 174/8; Ganges 296; Gourepore Pref 156; Howrah 64/6; Hukumchand 12/4; Pref 141; India 365; Kamarhatty 520; Khardah Pref 156; Kankinarrah 427/8; Kinnison 590; Megna 46/8; National 24; New Central 328; Northbrook 38; Nuddea 67; Orient 213; Presidency 5/8; Rameshwara 7/3; Reliance 58/8; Soorah ord 10/8; Waverley 3/9.

Miscellaneous : Burma Corporation 4/9; Consolidated Tin 2/8; Indian Copper 2/2 ex div; Rhodesia Copper As. 12; Tavoy Tin 1/3; Dalmia Cement ord 13/7; Defd 2/13; Pref 117 small lot; Alkali and Chemical ord 19; Benares Elec 14 ex div; Upper Ganges Elec 12/2; Arthur Butler ord 12/12 small lot; Braithwaite and Co 9/2; Britannia Eng 10/10; Burn and Co ord 405; Hukumchand Steel ord 13/12; Indian Malleable Casting ord 8/3; Defd 2/11; Indian St. Wagon ord 65; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 36/12; Indian Iron and Steel 32/6; Steel Products 5/9; Steel Corpn ord 19/15; Pref 120; Associated Hotel 92; Bararee Coke 26/2; B I Corpn ord 4/10; Calcutta Silk 11/10; Dunlop Rubber 2nd pref 121/8; Firpo 8/12; Indian Cables 23/8 ct; Ivan Jones 2/5; Indian Rubber Manfg 29/8; Macarlane and Co defd 2/4; Rohtas Industries 22/6; Pref 153; c div; India Paper Pulp 150 small lot; Mysore Paper 15/4; Orient Paper 13/13; Sree Gopal Paper 12/6; Star Paper 11/9; Titaghur Paper ord 19/1; Midnapore Zemindary 73/8; Borooah Timber 16/10.

Sugars : Balrampore 8/6; Buland 18/2; Muree Brewery 14/12; New Savan 8/14; Purtabpore pref 16/8; Raza 18/6; Samastipore 8/12.

Teas : Banarhat 425; Choonabhitti 437; Chundeecherra 66; Huldibari 22/4; Hasimara 45/8; Hattikhira 20/10; Jutlibari 16/4; Kornafuli 12/10 small odd lot; New Chinatilliah 432/8 small lot; Sonai River 17/4; Tezpore 8.

Debentures : 2 1/2 per cent 1941/50 Ramnugger Cane and Sugar (3rd mortgage) Debs 100.—A.P.

Railway Chiefs At Bengal National Chamber

CALCUTTA, July 23

The Committee of the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce met to-day Sir Leonard Wilson, the Chief Commissioner, and Mr. B. M. Staig, the Financial Commissioner of Railways, at the Chamber premises.

The Committee discussed with the Railway Commissioner's matters concerning the scope and procedure of work of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee, co-ordination between the Railways and the Inland Steam Navigation Companies; wagon supply; and the system of inspection of material supplied on contracts with railways.—A.P.

Great Jain Acharya Dead

(From A Correspondent.)

BIKANER, July 23

A great Jain Acharya has passed away. The whole city is shocked to learn about the untimely sudden demise of Jain Acharya Jangam Yug Pradhan Bhattarak Vyakhan Vachaspati Shri Jin Charitra Surishwarji, at Nal a small village, seven miles from Bikaner on 19th at 9 a. m. He was a great scholar of Jain religion and philosophy having a large number of disciples. He travelled through the whole of India for religious purposes and was well versed in astrology, 'tandra shastra' of various religious sects. His study of religious was comparative including the Bible and Quran.

SHOOTING FOR RIOTING

Curfew Order Extended At Amritsar

AMRITSAR, July 22.

The curfew order which expired to-day was extended till July 26, in view of the existence of tension as also of staging black-outs on the nights of July 24, and the following day.

The District Magistrate has also issued a notice warning the public that any person found to be committing arson or taking part in any riot or affray will be liable to be shot by police or military without warning. Anybody spreading rumours tending to estrange Hindu-Muslim relations is liable to immediate arrest under Section 144, Cr. P.C., which also has been extended till July 26.—United Press.

Cawnpore Strike Situation

CAWNPORE, July 23.

Almost all the mills have resumed normal work following the marked improvement in the strike situation. Only one or two mills are working partially where too the attendance of the workers is very large.

It is believed that the strike may end by to-morrow.—A. P.

Fatal Clash Over Embankment

PATNA, July 22.

A report just received from Jahanabad in Gaya District says that one person was murdered and two seriously injured in rioting over a dispute regarding the putting of embankment around the village reservoir.

Hundred and five persons have been arrested so far.—United Press.

Ray Robinson Remains Unbeaten

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Ray Robinson, a young local Negro, who has been boxing professionally for a year, remains unbeaten following the decision in a ten-round bout versus Sammy Angott, the World Lightweight Champion, according to the National Boxing Association. The title was not at stake but Robinson floored Angott twice in the second round and clearly won seven rounds.—Reuter.

Helen Jacobs Beat Mrs. Coleman

SEABRIGHT (New Jersey), July 22.

Many well-known Lawn Tennis players figured in the fifty-fourth invitation tournament in which the first round winners included Helen Jacobs, who beat Mrs. Coleman 6/1, 6/0, Bobby Riggs who beat J. Moorhead 6/1, 6/2, both winners having held American and Wimbledon titles. Arthur Marx, son of Goucho Marx, the film comedian, is also among the men winners.—Rtuter.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 23-7-1941.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 84.8 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.03 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.82 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Will Viceroy Accept Majority Decision?

LONDON, July 23.

The "Manchester Guardian" states: "The changes are substantial and at another time would have been very important. they associate Indians more closely with the administration of their country and with the war effort. But they are now on a strictly limited value. It is not stated or understood that the Viceroy will adopt the opinion of the Indian majority. The new members are distinguished men, but do not represent Indian political parties."—Reuter.

R. A. F. PILOTS BEHOLD "V" LIGHTS

Displays In France, Holland And Belgium

LONDON, July 23.

Lights in the shape of "V" were seen by R.A.F. pilots while over France, Holland and Belgium, last night, says the Air Ministry News Service.

A report to this effect by one of the British crews on return from France was at first received with a sceptical smile by their interrogating officer. But other crews had also seen this and other "V's" both in France and the Low countries.

Crews said that they were not anything like the lights of an aerodrome. One "V" was made by white lights enclosed in a circle of red lights.

They varied between 12 to 50 feet in length but a "V" in Belgium seemed to be about a 100 yards long and made by continuous lines of light "like a neon sign", as the pilot said who reported it.

3309

DON'T BE AFRAID OF INDIGESTION

Indigestion is the cause of nine tenths of human suffering. The food you eat should contain the basis of your health and strength, but how can you be well if it is causing you to double up with pain, "burning" you with acidity and producing distension and flatulence? You will obtain immediate relief from these ailments by taking LACTOPEPTINE.

LACTOPEPTINE

DIGESTS LIKE NATURE DIGESTS

That's the secret of LACTOPEPTINE, it digests just like Nature digests. It does, in fact, contain those very ingredients which Nature herself uses in the human digestion. Try LACTOPEPTINE after your next meal. You'll be delighted at the freedom from pain and distress. You'll be amazed how much better and brighter you feel. LACTOPEPTINE is obtainable in 3 forms, Tablets, Powder and Elixir, from all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-15, 6-30 & 10 P.M.
TELEPHONE: 31045.
LAST DAY!
ZIEGFELD GIRL
JAMES STEWART
JUDY GARLAND
HEDY LAMARR
LANA TURNER
Metro Goldwyn Mayer PICTURE
TOMORROW!
RIVER'S END
WHERE CIVILIZATION ENDS...AND THRILLS BEGIN!
by JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD
DENNIS MORGAN · GEORGE TOBIAS
ELIZABETH EARL · VICTOR JORY · JAMES STEPHENSON
Directed by RAY ENRIGHT · A WARNER BROS.-First National Picture · Screen Play by Barry Trivers & Bertram Millhauser

TO-DAY—LAST DAY
CAPITOL at 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Confessions of a NAZI SPY
with EDWARD G. ROBINSON
FRANCIS LEDERER · Geo. Sanders · Paul Lukas
New Uncensored Copy!
TO-MORROW
"MY FAVOURITE WIFE"
IRENE DUNNE
CARY GRANT

ENJOY
A HOLIDAY
in your own HOME
Take Tips from
SUDAMA'S
GAY Romantic Comedy

SABITA DEVI and SHOBHANA SAMARTH
IN
HOLIDAY in BOMBAY
Directed by
SARVOTTAM BADAMI
Sat., 26th at
IMPERIAL
Daily 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
Mat. at 1-30 on Sat., Sun., and HOLIDAYS

Mat. To-day at 1 p.m.

2ND WEEK
a stirring Saga of Suffering Sacrifice
SHADI
RANJIT'S MIGHTY SPECTACLE
Director: JAYANT DESAI
Cast: MADHURI MOTILAL, KHURSHID ISHWARLAL
Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE

Bombay & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Vad 30, 1997
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 28, 1360
Parsi: Behman 23, 1310
Hightide: —, 12-23
Lowtide: 5-33, 18-00
Sunrise: 6h. 13m.
Sunset: 7h. 17m.

City Journalists To Meet Editors' Standing Committee

The members of the Journalists' Association of India will meet the Standing Committee of the All-India Editors' Conference for an informal chat to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. at the premises of the Association (Prospect Chambers Annexe, Hornby Road). Mr. B. G. Horniman, President of the Association, will preside.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS, MATUNGA: A public study class on the subject of "Arguments supporting reincarnation" will be held at 8-15 p.m. to-day (Thursday) at Putla House, Bhau Daji Road, Matunga.

S. N. D. THACKERSEY COLLEGE: Lady Ram Rau will deliver a lecture to the students of the S. N. D. Thackersey College for Women, Bombay, at 3-30 p.m. to-day (Thursday) on "The Part that Women Have to Play in the Social Reconstruction of India."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION: There will be no meeting of the Corporation till the 4th August 1941, unless exigencies of business require a meeting to be called.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE, ANTI-FASCIST A. I. T. U. COUNCIL, BOMBAY: A meeting of the Provisional Committee, Anti-Fascist All-India Trade Union Council, Bombay, will be held to-day (Thursday) at 7 p.m. in the Servants of India Society's Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION: A meeting of the Executive Committee of our Union, will be held at the office of the Union (Mantri House, opposite Opera House) at 6 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

BOMBAY AKALI DAL: The Secretary, Bombay Akali Dal, writes:—That no representative of the Sikh community has been taken in the Viceroy's Expanded Executive Council has disappointed the Sikh community immensely. To ignore the Military community is unwise as it is unjust.

BOMBAY NORTH & S. SECONDARY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION: The fourth annual general meeting of the Bombay North and Suburban Secondary Teachers' Association will be held on Thursday, July 31, at 5-30 p.m. in C. L. Boys' High School, Dadar.

PLAYHOUSE
To-day (Thursday) at 10 p.m on 244 metres and 61.48 metres listeners will have an opportunity of making acquaintance with one of the greatest artists of his generation, when Playhouse will present a play with music about Diaghileff's Russian Ballet.

DADAR WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE: The Jt. Secretary, Dadar Ward C. C. writes:—We have opened a centre for Division No. 18 of 'G' Ward in the Library Room in Irani Chawl, Saitan Chowki, and the time fixed is from 8 to 10 in the morning and 6-30 to 8-30 in the evening, and another centre for Division No. 19 of 'G' Ward, in Rajaram Dhuru Chawl, Fergusson Road (behind the Special Anand Bhuvan Hotel) and the time fixed is 9 to 11 in the morning and 7 to 9 in the evening. The centre for Division No. 17 of 'G' Ward is in the Congress Committee's Office and the public are requested to verify their names in the Electoral Rolls for the Bombay Legislative Assembly which are available in the respective centres, and if their names are not found to fill in the necessary forms which also will be supplied from the above centres. The last extended date for the purpose is 10th August 1941.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS
(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

The Prohibition scheme in the suburbs has led to wide-spread distillation of illicit liquor.

The crime has assumed such proportions that really speaking the people in the suburbs would never feel the absence of regular taverns. Though the illicit stuff is sold at considerably higher rates, yet no assurance can be given that the stuff has not been adulterated. In some cases lime water (chunam) and also tobacco are mixed to make the diluted stuff strong.

RAID AT BANDRA

On Tuesday night at about 11-30 p.m. the Bandra Police raided a house in Palli Village at Bandra, when they found a running still, six gallons of illicit liquor, and nearly 15 gallons of wash. Two persons were arrested in this connection

A. R. P. MEETING AT KHAR

A. R. P. Wardens from Khar and those interested in the A.R.P. movement were present in large numbers on Saturday last, when Mr. A. Patterson, Honorary Chief Controlling Officer, A. R. P., Bombay Suburban District was present. Prof. V. G Rao gave a brief survey of the A. R. P. work carried out in Khar after which Mr. Patterson while addressing the gathering appealed to all Wardens and First-Aiders to live up to their obligations.

TO-DAY—LAST DAY
REGAL at 4 & 10 p.m. only
LORETTA YOUNG
IN
THE LADY FROM CHEYENNE
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE
TO-MORROW
SIX LESSONS from MADAME LA ZONGA
A UNIVERSAL PICTURE

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Confessions of a Nazi Spy" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m
REGAL—"Lady from Cheyenne" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"Ziegfeld Girl" Daily at 3-15, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Lady Hamilton" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"This Thing Called Love" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Narad-Naradi" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
ALTHE—"Asra" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Naya Sansar" Daily at 3-30, 6-45 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Charano-ki-Dasi" Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Lagan" Daily at 4-15, 7 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Khazanchi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Manthan" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Shadi" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Amrit" Daily at 4, 7 and 9-45 p.m.
APOLLO—"Premnagar" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
HINDMATA—"Kangan" Daily at 4-30, 7 and 10 p.m.
CHITRA—"Pardesi" Daily at 4, 6-45 and 9-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"Chitralekha" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Chitralekha" Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.

BARONET'S GRAND-DAUGHTER DIES IN CAR ACCIDENT

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mrs. Zarinabai Ahmedbhai Fazalbhai Currimbhoy, grand daughter of the late Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim Bart., and cousin of Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, died yesterday as the result of injuries sustained in a motor accident, near Jaipur.

The deceased lady, it appears, was proceeding in a car when it skidded and she was thrown out sustaining serious injuries from which she died.

The "ziarat" ceremony will take place on Thursday morning.

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION FLOOD RELIEF IN GUJARAT

The Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21, which has been carrying on correspondence with responsible men of Bulsar, Navsari and Surat over the recent flood afflicted areas has dispatched workers to reconnoitre the above places. The Mission has decided to conduct relief work over extensive afflicted areas as required by the circumstances. The Mission appeals to the generous public of Bombay to contribute their quota to the Mission Relief Fund to accomplish relief operations.

Any contributions, however small, in cash, kind or cloth will be thankfully acknowledged by (1) The President, Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Khar, Bombay 21; or The Treasurer, Mr. F. J. Jinwaila, Solicitor, Old French Bank Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay; or (3) The Secretary, Mr. D. M. Daru, Solicitor of Thakurdas, Hemani Daru and Co., Alli Chambers, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Hunger-Striker's Condition Serious

(From A Correspondent).

PALITANA, July 23.

Satyagrahi Shambhu Shankar's condition is reported to be serious. Doctors think he may collapse within a day or two. The Mahajan saw the Thakursaheb and Shambhu Shanker Nanabhai from Ambala also saw Shambhu Shanker and the Thakursaheb in evening. The Mahajan tried to persuade Shambhu Shanker to give up fast, when released. Representative of C. Doctor and Co., from Sheth Vadibhai, saw Shambhu Shanker in the morning and delivered his letter. Shambhu Shanker thinks his sacrifice will rouse the people of the State to action.

It was reported that Mr. Shambhu Shankar Trivedi, a Congress worker who had been sentenced to one and half months' imprisonment in Palitana has given up both food and water in the State jail for the last one week.

Sialkot D. C. C. Chief Resigns

SIALKOT, July 23.

It is understood that Pandit Kanwar Krishan, President of the Sialkot District Congress Committee, has resigned his office on account of differences with Mahatma Gandhi on the question of Satyagraha.—A. P.

Ziauddin Meets Bombay Governor

POONA, July 23.

Dr. Sir Ziauddin Ahmed, M.L.A. (Central), Vice-Chancellor of the Aligarh Muslim University, arrived here this morning from Bangalore. Dr. Sir Ziauddin had an interview with H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Dr Sir Ziauddin will be leaving for Bombay this afternoon by the Poona Express.—A. P.

Marriage-Broker Arrested

(From Our Correspondent).

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

The alleged marriage-broker named Mohanlal alias Chimanlal Vasanji, who is wanted by the Bombay police on cheating charge, was arrested last night by the Ahmedabad police. It is alleged that this gang has cheated a number of people and more sensational details are expected during police investigation.

A scheme for starting a cadet corps at Holkar College from October 1 next has been sanctioned by the Holkar Government.

LATE ARDESHIR HORMUSJI MADON

The President of the Stock Exchange has placed a notice to the following effect on the Notice Board:—

"It is with emotions of deepest sorrow that have to announce the passing away of one of the great figure of the Association, a man beloved by us all. Mr. Ardeshir Hormusji Madon, Patron of the Association is dead. We have lost a warm-hearted, loyal friend. As a man he was the embodiment of kindness, sympathy and goodwill to all with whom he came in contact. He had discharged the onerous duties as the Honorary Secretary and Treasurer with zeal, ability, courtesy and tact. He possessed sincerity of purpose and sense of justice. This is not the time for any eulogy except that which spontaneously springs from all hearts and which is deeper and more eloquent than can be voiced in words or phrases.

As a mark of respect to his memory, the market will remain closed to-morrow."

SIR ALAN LLOYD IN BOMBAY

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Sir Alan Lloyd, Commerce Secretary to the Government of India met a number of representatives of commercial and industrial organisations in the city, to-day.

He listened to representations made by the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, Indian Merchants' Chamber Manufacturers' and Motor Importers' Association, Imperial Chemical Industries Millowners' Association and other organisations.

On Thursday, he will preside over the War Risk Insurance Conference.

BOMBAY WAR GIFTS FUND

Amount previously acknowledged: Rs. 63,76,564-0-9.

For the R.A.F.: Rs. 550 the members of the Bombay Battalion, A.F.(I.); Rs. 125 Mr. R. P. Masani; Rs. 103 through the Treasury Officer, Bijapur; Rs. 100 the staff of the Bombay Gymkhana, Ltd. (monthly); the employees of the Century Spg. and Mfg. Co., Ltd. (monthly).

For Armoured Carriers for Indian Army: Rs. 125 Mr. R. P. Masani; Rs. 103-2 through the Treasury Officer, Bijapur; Rs. 100 the employees of the Century Spg. and Mfg Co., Ltd. (monthly).

For Families of Indian Fighting Forces: Rs. 499-8 Gate receipts for the Exhibition Tennis Matches played at the Cricket Club of India in March last in connection with the War Week.

For Chancellor of the Exchequer, London, for War Purposes: Rs. 850 "Anonymous" (further donation).

Grand total on Wednesday: Rs. 63,79,507-10-9.

Sir F. Tymms

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 23.

During his brief stay here, Sir Frederick Tymms, Director of Civil Aviation in India, inspected the elementary flying training school, Begumpet air port and the Kachiguda training centre. He also visited the railway workshops of the Loco and Carriage and Roads Departments, the Osmania Technical College and the knife factory at Narayanguda. Sir Frederick lunched with the Rt. Hon. Sir Akbar Hydari.—United Press.

Sir Francis Wylie

COCHIN, July 23.

Sir Francis Wylie, Political Adviser to the Crown Representative, arrived here yesterday accompanied by Lt.-Col. G. P. Murphy, Resident, Madras States. Sir Francis Wylie interviews H. H. the Maharaja to-day.—A. P.

Rampur's Eldest Sister Dead

RAMPUR, July 23.

The eldest sister of H. H. the Nawab of Rampur died after a long illness at the age of forty. As a mark of respect to her memory complete 'hartal' was observed yesterday. All courts and offices remained closed to-day.—A. P.

Clarence Burman Wins Light Heavy-Weight Championship

NEW YORK, July 23.

Melio Bettina, former world light heavyweight champion outpointed Clarence Burman, the Protege of Jack Dempsey, over ten rounds. Ten thousand spectators, saw Bettina win comfortably.—Reuter.

Invitation Tennis Tournament

SEABRIGHT (New Jersey), July 23.

America's tennis champion, Don McNeill, was among the second round winners of the important Fiftyfourth Invitation Tournament, while Bobby Riggs, former American and Wimbledon champion, and Frankie Parker, a Davis Cup player, also survived.

The beaten players included the American stars Frank Shields who lost 5/7, 3/6 to William Crosby and Gene Mako who lost 2/6, 3/6 to Seymour Greenberg.—Reuter.

I. F. A. Shield Tournament

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The following are the results of matches played to-day in the Second Round of the I. F. A. Shield Tournament:—

K. O. S. B. 1, Wari 0;
Cooch Behar 1; Police 0;

SUBURBAN BADMINTON

Thrilling Encounter In Women's Doubles

BANDRA, Wednesday.

To-day's matches in the Bombay Suburban Badminton championships played in Bandra, provided some thrilling display. In the women's doubles Mrs. Kania and Miss Dadyburjor had a hard time with Mrs. Manekshaw and Miss Talyarkhan. The match provided some very good badminton. The following are the results:—

J. Agnel and Miss Mistry beat C. K. Menon and Miss Valles—15|7; 15|8

Mrs. Kania and Miss Dadyburjor beat Mrs. Manekshaw and Miss Talyarkhan—6|15; 15|11; 15|11.

K. R. Lotwalla and Mrs. Gupte w|o R. Pareira and Miss E. Curzai.

R. N. Kanya and Miss F. Vacha beat F. P. Saures and Miss K. Daruwalla—15|2; 15|6.

V. N. Iyer and Miss Tilley beat L. Gomes and Miss Andrews—15|7; 15|3.

D. Miranda beat A. A. Maulvi—15|6; 15|2.

FIXTURE FOR THURSDAY.

Miss F. Vacha and Miss P. D'Lima vs. Miss K. Daruwalla and Mrs. Gupte (Semi-Final) at 6-30 p.m.

C. K. Menon and S. Dhurandhar vs. J. Agnel and L. I. Pereira (Semi-Final) at 6-50 p.m.

K. R. Lotwalla and A. V. Ullal vs. R. Kanga and D. G. Mugwe (Semi-Final) at 7-20 p.m.

D. A. Ferreira vs. J. P. Pereira (Semi-Final of Bandra Plate) at 7-40 p.m.

War Football League For London

LONDON, July 23.

London Football League Clubs are unable to accept the Football League fixture list which has necessitated long distance travelling and have decided to form a London War Football League. The Football Association will be asked to sanction the formation of a London League in which eleven London Clubs and five nearby Clubs will be members, giving a prorgamme of thirty matches.—Reuter.

Secunderabad Races

SECUNDERABAD, July 23.

A large crowd witnessed to-day the conclusion of Secunderabad monsoon races. The weather was fine but the course was slightly heavy owing to previous day"s rain.

H. E. H. the Nizam's Cup was won in fine style over one and quarter mile by F. J. D'Souza's Flambeau with J. O'Neale up.

The thrill of the day was in Heir Apparent Cup when Jabbar brought Mrs. E. Daracowasji's New Luck, a rank outsider, home to win over one mile, giving the highest dividend of the season. Rs. 209. Burn and J. O'Neale scored a double each while Daracowasjee saddled two winners.

The following are to-day"s race results:—

CONSOLATION PLATE (Div. II). —Distance about 5 furlongs.
MASURALARAB (J. Siddiq Sait) 8-4 Burn 1
SHAHJAMAL (M. A. Parekh) 9-3 Jabbar 2
MUQBILALMULUK (Khan Saheb M. Mohamed Oomer) 7-0 car. 7-8 Whiteside 3
PRESCOT (Hamad Mohamed) 9-4 Babakhan 4
Also ran: Hatimaliraq 8-12, Anidaliraq 8-10, Khalil 8-6, Anjuman 8-2
Not ran: Long Silk 9-1.
Tote paid: Rs. 27 for win, Rs. 8, Rs. 8-8 and Rs. 10-8 for places.

PRINCE MUKARRAM JAH CUP.—Distance about 1 mile.
AMULET (R. K. F. Singh) 9-12 Burn 1
BALTOI (K. A. Ramakrishna Ayyer) 7-13 Shanker 2
DRY SHERRY (Maharaja of Idar and Shri Paswanjee Saheba) 8-13 Brace 3
Only three ran:
Not run: Joker 7-0.
Tote paid: Rs. 13 for win.

TURF CLUB PLATE.—Distance about 1 mile. 1 1/2 furlongs.
SAIF AL IRAQ (S. P. Wickramasinha) 7-6 Shanker 1
THE PILOT (G. A. Jasdanwala) 8-12 Babakhan 2
ABDAL-AL-MOSUD (Mrs. Justice) 8-13 Whiteside 3
Also ran: Tharwath 9-4, Jalmud-Al-Iraq 8-11, Mahmood Beg 8-8.
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 13 for win, Rs. 9 and Rs. 16-8 for places.

HEIR APPARENT CUP.—Distance about 1 mile.
NEW LUCK (Mrs. E. Daracowasji) 8-6 Jabbar 1
NASSAR (K. B. Pole) 8-7 Brace 2
ATTAF BEG (G. A. Jasdanwala) 9-4 Babakhan 3
SABHAM HAMID (Mrs. L. Jadhav) 8-0 car. 8-1 Burn ... 4
Also ran: Asad 8-3, Saidan 7-13, Muwaffaq-Al-Ilah 7-10, Tajsubhan 7-10, Green Pigeon 7-9, Arab King 7-8.
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 209 for win, Rs. 30, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 15-8 for places.

ASCOT PLATE.—Distance about 7 furlongs.
SCHOOL QUAD 9-4 Brace ... 1
HONOR M. (Mrs. P. T. Harrison) 8-3 Burn 2
SPORTING KING (A. I. Beg Mohamed) 8-8 Bowley ... 3
Also ran: Panna T. Prince 8-10, Fun Of The Fayre 8-8.
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 21-8 for win, Rs. 12 and Rs. 12 for places.

NIZAM'S CUP.—Distance about 1 1/4 miles.
FLAMBEAU (J. F. D'Souza) 8-10 J. O'Neale 1
KIRIT (Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh) 8-6 Whiteside 2
FOOT SLOGGER (G. Subbarao) 8-5 Brace 3
BRELAN (Sir Homi Mehta) 9-1 Clarke 4
Also ran: Anarbala 9-4, Gaul 8-10, Gaynora 8-6, The Bette Rote 7-12.
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 49-8 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 10 and Rs. 7-8 for places.

CONSOLATION PLATE (Div. I). —Distance 5 furlongs.
AYHAM (Mrs. A. L. J. Talib) 8-12 J. O'Neale 1
LUCKY LAD (C. K. Samarapuri) 8-10 Shanker .. 2
MUWAFFAK (A. J. Kalah) 8-10 Fitz Gerald 3
TAJ LEBANON (Imamdin) 8-7 Fazal Rehman 4
Also ran: Bahman 9-4, Murtah 8-13, Moonstone 8-13, Goodluck 8-6, Forseak 8-2.
All ran:
Tote paid: Rs. 19 for win, Rs. 9, Rs. 10-8 and Rs. 18-8 for places.

Calcutta League Football

CALCUTTA, July 23.

The following are the results of matches played in the First Division of Calcutta Football League to-day:—

Kalighat 4; Sporting Union 1;
Rangers 3; North Staffords 1.

The STORY OF KEROSENE

No. 3 THE UP-COUNTRY DEPOT

The problem of ensuring a regular supply of Kerosene throughout India is very considerable. Of major importance in the smooth-running organization is the up-country Depot. Each of these Depots stores sufficient quantities of Kerosene to meet any possible demand from the area it serves.

It is due to the large number of Depots situated at selected points that Burmah-Shell is able to supply Kerosene to the people of India with machine-like regularity.

Burmah-Shell has sunk vast capital in this important link in the chain of distribution which starts at the Company's Seaport Installations and ends in 600,000 villages.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1941.

WHAT NEXT?

At least on one point about the Viceroy's expanded Council all are agreed, in Britain as well as in India. It is that the Council does not involve the slightest constitutional change. This has been admitted by Mr. Amery, the British Press and the supporters of Government in India. It has also been made clear by the debate in the Commons "The powers of the Viceroy", said Mr. Amery, "remain unchanged". The Viceroy remains the virtual dictator whenever he chooses to be so that is, practically when ever he disgrees with the Council. He is under no obligation to submit controversial questions to the Council as a whole. Though in theory the members may share, as Mr. Amery said, "full statutory collective responsibility," we know how, as was pointed out at the Bombay Conference the Viceroy decides many questions without reference to the whole Council. Even if he should refer any question to the Council and find himself in a minority he can yet have his way by his vetoing power. As he has carefully chosen his men, "men of goodwill", as Mr. Amery enphemistically describes them, there will not be many occasions of disagreement. Nor will there be any resignation by men who have accepted their posts on the clear understanding that their decisions may be vetoed by the Viceroy.

Unworthy Misrepresentation

It being admitted by all that the expanded Council does not mean any constitutional advance, it does not matter much what sort of men have been chosen. Few will question Mr. Amery's description of them as a "team of ability and experience", but many will question his attempt to invest the members with a representative character. Asked in the Commons whether "consultations had taken place with the Indian Congress or the Muslim League" and if there were "any representatives of these bodies in the new body", Mr. Amery replied:

"For many months the Viceroy had conducted negotiations with the Congress and the Muslim League with a view to securing complete co-operation. He has now succeeded in securing the co-operation of many representative men, some of whom are members of the Muslim League and others who have been closely associated with the Congress."

The juxtaposition of these two sentences is calculated, if not designed, to give ill-informed people the impression that many of those who have now joined Government are more or less representative of these two bodies and that they have been secured as a result of the negotiations with them. This is one of the unworthiest imaginable instances of misrepresentation of the type of "suppressio veri, suggestio falsi". The men in question, whatever else they may be, are not now in any sense the representatives of the bodies whose policy they have deliberately defied. It would have been more honest for Mr. Amery to say: "As we could not get representatives of these bodies we sought and found men who could be got to oppose them, as we have often done in the past in India".

Need For Congress-League Understanding

We fear that this old game which the "Hindu" mildly describes as "the Britisher's unblest genius for sowing dissension" may be tried in the provincial spheres, too, in appointing new Advisers to the Governors. It was not tried so far in the hope that some sort of settlement with the Congress and the League might be effected. But as Government have made a settlement impossible at present the British genius for sowing dessensions may be displayed in fresh fields. Both the Congress and the League should beware betimes. It is not impossible for them even now to come to an at least tentative understanding for the duration of the war so that they can make irresistible their common demand for real power. Sir Cowasji Jehangir stated the plain truth when he said, that "as long as the Congress and Muslim League continue their attitude of non-co-operation with the Central Government, so long will the mass of the people of our country continue to declare that the efforts made by Government have not their moral support". If so, the best way, if not the only way, to compel Government to respect public opinion is for both the bodies to confront Government with a common demand.

Japanese Aggression

Can it be that Prince Konoye and his colleagues dropped M. Matsuoka with such elaborate and dramatic preparations for no particular international reason at all? It has been officially announced on behalf of the present Government that Japan still adheres to the Three Power Pact and that her foreign policy continues to revolve round it. This announcement is interesting because it formally relegates the Russo-Japanese Pact, if only by implication, to a subordinate place and because it constitutes a notice to anti-Axis Powers that Japan may well move against them in support of Germany and Italy. Indeed, military preparations for that move have already started and some observers are certain that it is only a question of days before Japan strikes. This view is borne out by further mobilization by the urgent recall of Japanese merchant ships and by the imposition of censorship on radio and cable communications.

But where will Japan strike? We agree that an attack on Russia is unlikely. For the Russians are strong on land and in the air. And Japanese armies will face immediate disaster not only in Manchuria but in the whole of China, too. Moreover, Japan will be exposed to immediate and heavy air raids from Siberia. The more likely—because less inconvenient and risky in the beginning at any rate—direction of Japanese aggression is south-east. And the stage is being set for it. Tokyo has made demands upon Indo-China and has reinforced these demands with allegations of British intrigue both in Indo-China and Thailand. The plan, of course, is to occupy Indo-China first and Thailand afterwards. The question is whether Britain and America will react immediately or wait till Japan attacks them directly.

Frankly Speaking

Third Stage

Russia is now facing the third stage of the German offensive which the Nazis have also signalised by mass air raids on Moscow. The offensive is important because it threatens Kiev and Leningrad although no progress seems to have been made in the central sector But the vital factor in the Russo-German war is not "place names." This is admitted by a German spokesman himself who has emphasised that the objective is the annihilation of the Red Army. The Red Army has, however, shown that it can defeat this objective and there is no reason to fear that it will not again frustrate Nazi attempts to encircle it. By its orderly withdrawal the Red Army is leading Herr Hitler's forces to what may eventually prove their doom. Meanwhile, also, the Germans are not having it all their own way. They are losing heavily at the front and the guerrillas, now reinforced by parachutists, are causing grave trouble in the rear.

Good Work

The R. A. F. is also doing some good work in Libya and against that subservient province of Germany, Italy. Together with British submarines it has destroyed a great part of Axis shipping in the Mediterranean thus depriving Axis forces in Libya of a considerable proportion of vital supplies and reinforcements. Moreover, it has been regularly pounding Tripoli and Benghazi, the only two harbours that can be used by those forces. Thus, if the successes of the R.A.F. in Libya are anything like what is claimed for them the Axis in North Africa is fairly effectively blockaded. Metropolitan Italy, too, has now begun to be visited as witness raids on Palermo and Naples. These raids are certain to increase the demoralisation in Italy and are, therefore, very useful. But while all this is quite encouraging, much more still remains for the British to do in the Mediterranean area. And most urgent of all is the liquidation of blockaded Libya.

Conversion Of Harijans

It is reported in the Calcutta Press that about fifty families of Hindu shoe-makers living in certain villages have recently been converted to Christianity by missionaries who promised them better conditions of life. The conditions in which most Harijans still live are so distressing that it is quite human for those who feel disperate to succumb to promises of economic betterment as a bait for conversion. Millions have done so in the past. Thousands are doing so now every year, without the caste Hindu society being sufficiently shocked to take steps to prevent the unnatural mass conversions. At every census during the last fifty years the Hindus have found themselves forming a progressively decreasing proportion of the total population in the country. This is universally admitted to be due to the mass conversion of Harijans. Yet caste Hindus, to all appearance, are supremely indifferent. They do not learn the grand lesson of Travancore, where before the Proclamation throwing open all State temples to Harijans the latter were converted in thousands every year but where since that great event the tide of voluntary reconversion has set in. Here and there occasionally there is some talk of Shuddhi. Necessary as this reform is, it is infinitely better to prevent the conversion of Harijans. And the most effective way to do that is to abolish untouchability altogether and throw open all Hindu temples to them.

Cawnpore Labour

A very dignified, factual and tragic statement has been issued by the Cawnpore Mazdoor Sabha explaining the Labour point of view on the Cawnpore strike. The statement begins by saying that when the workers at a meeting attended by 50,000 at the Parade Ground decided upon giving notice of a strike to the employers, the latter just mocked at it. This attitude on the part of the employers is most lamentable and it is even more distressing to find that by a wholesale arrest of Labour leaders, and by wage-cuts and rate cuts, direct and indirect, the Government and employers have respectively tried "to solve" the problem of labour and to check the unrest. The Mazdoor Sabha says: "We know the strike is a question of life and death for us. We are aware of our responsibilities and the great task ahead. We will fight on till the last drop of our blood. We are confident of victory". Our only comment on this is that it is a tragedy that Labour should desperate a note and that the employers and Government can find no way of arriving at an honourable settlement with

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

By L. M. CHITALE

Catastrophic events during the past two years have shaken the very foundations of society. Countries composed mainly of urban industrial units, find it difficult to resist bombs or blockade. Food and shelter, the primary requirements of man, are not assured to the vast urban population. There is rationing of food and alteration in the dietary habits; homes are abandoned, towns evacuated and organisations built up at enormous expense, to deal with the consequences of destruction to life and property by modern methods of warfare Peace, security and happiness seem difficult to secure and this may be impossible to achieve if the physical basis or the pattern of social economy of modern nations remains unaltered.

Nations seem to have realised this and prominent people in every walk of life have begun to emphasise the importance of reconstructing the fabric of society, after the war They term it Post-War reconstruction for a better order and the desire for this new order is foremost in everybody's mind.

Beyond the desire for a new order, there seems, however, to be no clear thinking as to its shape, composition and working and as to how we could achieve it. There have been some utterances on this question by eminent persons, according to whom the new order will be a panacea for all evils, which in their individual opinion, harm the world. In the New Order, according to Lord Halifax, "there will be a system of security to ensure international stability, a system of economic collaboration between free peoples and thirdly a system of ordered change in the relationship between states as would restore confidence in the words of nations." A well-known historian recently described the new order as "young in its new world status, old in its continuity of traditions and strong in its basic needs of humanity. English conceptions of individual liberty will be applied to all races of Asia, Europe and America."

★

The President of the Board of Education in Britain has already embarked upon the task of putting the educational system in the post-war world "on the soundest and most enlightened and most democratic lines," to produce the new order which, according to him, will be "a community of self-disciplined intelligent, kindly, good tempered citizens, furnished with moral strength, general knowledge, technical skill, physical stamina." The householder suffering rationing schemes and the nutritionist see in the self-sufficiency of food supply the path to the new order and Sir John Boyd Orr would recommend this as the basis for better world; the economist finds this in compulsory saving and conscription of capital, the socialist in state ownership of resources; the industrialists like Sir George Schuster, in industrialisation without urbanisation; the architect in discarding concrete and the planning specialist in demolishing great cities and designing new ones.

Social security must occupy the first place in internal and international policy, in the new order according to Mr. Eden; but "a new and true world order" as "The Hindu" says, will tackle imperialism in Asia and Africa as resolutely as Nazism in Europe Mr. Roger Hicks has no doubt that moral rearmament must form the basic factor in the new order and end all wars. The principles of liberty and order would be compromised in internal and inter-state politics and raw materials and manufactured products would be ideally distributed according to President Roosevelt's agricultural advisor. Not merely the farms and the fields the family structure must be reorganised in the new order. observes an experienced Administrator while national organisations in dependant countries feel that the path to the new world lies in making every man strong enough to defend himself and his country.

These are the basic features of the new order we hear of. In this order everybody will possess the best of everything needed. It will be free from the manifold maladies afflicting the present order. It will, therefore, be far superior to the ideal state outlined by Plato and the society contemplated by Moore. For they made no provision for air defence. In addition to being a combination of unalloyed goodness the new order would be a mixture of several mutually antagonistic elements; individual liberty and rigid state control; national freedom and international peace; industrial development without urbanisation. It is difficult to conceive the shape and pattern of this new order which everybody desires to-day.

The wish for a paradise on earth has been with us since the beginning of history. Political philosophers have been chasing this mirage but it will remain as distant as ever so long as we did not know what constitutes the ideal food, clothing, house, town and city; education and recreation, international relation, distribution of wealth and as long as expert opinion on these matters reveal sharp differences Unless we decide correctly these basic essentials of our Society, it would be difficult to define the pattern of life that would be an improvement over the one we are having. The lack of a concrete goal towards which our efforts could be directed is perhaps the most formidable obstacle in the path of post-war reconstruction and a better order.

Even if the correct ideal is discovered it would become evident from the exacting demands expected in the new order that we cannot transform the existing pattern into this new shape. The new order has to be invulnerable to the weapons of modern war and must guarantee safety to external aggression. It must assure health and prosperity to the entire nation in times of peace. The country or state should, therefore become self-sufficient for her primary requirements; the units of population and production should be small and evenly spread over the whole nation, they must be designed and located to ensure maximum security in times of war and maximum welfare in times of peace. In other words, there must be a thorough decentralisation of industry and population and the correct balance restored between the various constituents of Society such as agriculture and industry, population and production; labour and work etc.

As admitted by Mr. Earnest Bevin recently this would involve the "Physical reconstruction of the national and comprehensive national planning and replanning. That it is extremely difficult to achieve it in practice cannot be denied Even where cities have been destroyed by bomb rendering reconstruction imperative, opinion differs whether we should adopt restoration or reconstruction Housing the people bombed out in towns built afresh, is considered unwise as it would entail the using up of a great deal of the

(Continued on page 9)

Menaka To Pilot Dance Art

(From A Correspondent).

Down through long centuries past India has been the cradle and the nursery of an amazing dance technique unsurpassed the world over. The Indian dance is one of our main existing links with the culture evolved in ancient India. In the spacious halcyon days of plentitude and prosperity, dance was woven into the very fabric of the daily life of the people, a true manifestation of the eternal spirit of 'joy of living' Dance was indistinguishable from worship of nature; it was at once a supplication and a dedication to the all-pervading ubiquitous mystery of the universe in response to an inner emotional urge. The rich classical dancing of this period was codified by Bharata Muni in Natya Shastra, an erudite Sanskrit treatise dating as far back as First Century A. D. This single basic technique embraces to-day the whole gamut of a bewildering complexity of dance forms and formulas, right from the Kathak dance of the North down to Dasi-attam of the South and off-shoots and regional variations such as Kathakali, Manipuri Yakshagana, etc. Despit this apparent diversity one is profoundly struck with the basic sameness of these variations of the dance technique.

In the golden era of Hindu ascendency and renaissance dance received the permanent patronage of the royal courts which encouraged the growth of a community of lifetime professional dancers who standardized and evolved a common technique. Owing to historical changes and causes, the continued royal and aristocratic support was withdrawn and dance began to decline. Due to the break up of the Indian social structure which led to the deterioration of pure art forms traditional exponents of the Indian dance gradually lost their importance in the art world. Still more recently the emergence of the Film and subsequent vulgarisation of public taste Indian dance to-day is an ill-directed haphazard medley characterised by a luxuriant crop of mushroom amateurs and half-baked *soi disant* artistes Thus we witness the sad spectacle of the trade of dance flourishing and the art suffering at the hands of unscrupulous charlatans. Consequently Indian dance is confronted by a serious menace from the amateur front and threatened by forces of slow degeneration.

* * * *

Stirred by a legitimate indignation and alarmed by the forces of disruption and disintegration that are fast generated by the whole legion of self-styled *ballesinas* and *maitres de ballet* and in order to combat these dangerous tendencies and rescue Indian dance from the morass into which it is slowly sliding and restore it to its proper eminence, it is a happy augury that Madame Menaka has come out to canalise the forces which seem to work at cross purposes. That she is an undisputed master still at the summit of popularity and fame was amply borne out by her remarkable balletization of Malvikagnimitram, an immortal play of Kalidas, which is an original contribution to Indian dance without a precedent. It must be recalled to her credit that it was Madame Menaka who had the dynamic drive and initiative to place India on the dance-map of the world by her unique triumph at the Berlin International Dance Olympiad. Being a pioneer without a peer in her field it was twelve years ago that Menaka made her debut on the stage. Since then laurels have been pouring forth unsought in abundance at home and abroad and fortunately success has been her steadfast ally in all her endeavours. Menaka has set herself very severe standards and lofty ideals, unswayed by material or mercenary considerations. It has been her steadfast aim to found a dance centre with a view to preserve and propagate the best traditions of the art and give concrete expression to her ideas and ideals in a form easily accessible to aspirants and votaries of the art. And it was only recently that she established the "Nrityalayam" at Khandala which is at once the realisation of a long-cherished dream and the fulfilment of a sublime purpose. Here she has proposed to teach with the aid of accredited masters of the authentic traditional kind, the different variations of Indian classical dance technique such as Kathakali, Manipuri, Dasi-attam (Bharata Natyam) and Kathak. Menaka's special contribution has been to give a new vigour and life to the magnificent technique of the Kathak by arranging it as the basic technique for a ballet. This is a truly great achievement because it has become a fashion among the *dilettanti* of the dance world to disparage this difficult technique in order to cloak their inability to master it.

* * * *

Khandala where Nrityalayam is situated is an ideal and idyllic spot with its little meandering murmuring streamlets, encircled by green and colourful hills, far away from the din and strife of men, the detestable chimney smoke and hideous tooting of horns, just two hours' journey from Bombay and one hour's from Poona. For the general education of intending pupils first class facilities and amenities are available in the Secondary and Higher Schools established in the vicinity. The climate is most agreeable, bracing and cool all the year round. An institution of this type with such laudable aims and objects, started under such good auspices and ideal conditions on a strictly non-profit basis at great personal sacrifice on the part of Menaka eminently deserves the unstinted support and liberal patronage of the State as well as art-lovers, connoisseurs and the art-conscious public.

Defence Advisory Committee

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—This evening it has been published that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief announced the names of the members of the Central Legislature, who will be on the Defence Advisory Committee. Amongst the six members selected from the Assembly there are the following three who are nominated members, viz. Mr. L. C Buss, Lieut.-Col. M. A. Rahman (Retired I.M.S.) and Capt. Daipat Singh and there are other three elected viz. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Sir Henry Gidney, and Sir Cowasji Jehangir. Of course, Sir Cowasji represents the great Parsi Community and the smallest minority community who always are invariably the most lucky persons to secure Government nominations. Only a couple of days ago it was given out by an important Press Agency from Simla that Government would appoint an elected Muslim member of the Assembly to this Committee But it is really surprising that not a single elected member from among the Muslim members in the Assembly totalling in all about 28 has been selected by Government, that is to say Government have either found none of them reliable or the Government do not find any of them to be the true representative of the Muslims. This is not fair.

Now with regard to Council of State here again Government have selected only one Muslim and that is Sir Mohammad Yacub who is also a nominated member and now in the service of H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad which, again, goes to show that even so far as the Muslim members of the Council of State are concerned none of the elected members have been found by Government to be a fit representative of Muslims for this important committee and still the Government desire not only full co-operation but also that the Muslims should take responsibility for the defence of India, the defence of Muslim countries and the defence of the British Empire.

I hope and trust Government will yet realise the times through which we are all passing and will select such persons to the other responsible posts that they are shortly going to create as would, satisfy the masses, that Government, really seeks the co-operation of people and not of the nominated and elites of which class they have got in abundance already with them.—Yours, etc.,

JUSTICE.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"The Manchester Guardian" states: "The changes are substantial and at another time would have been very important. They associate Indians more closely with the administration of their country and with the war effort. But they are now of a strictly limited value. It is not stated or understood that the Viceroy will adopt the opinion of the Indian majority. The new members are distinguished men but do not represent Indian political parties.

—Reuter.

* * * *

Mr. Amery describes the Viceroy's Seven Indians as "a team of ability and experience which it would be difficult to rival in India or, indeed, elsewhere".

Then how about transferring it to London to replace Mr. Churchill's War Cabinet?

* * *

"The National Defence Council will", says Mr. Amery, "be very far from being a body of 'yes men'."

As far, in fact, as infinity because it won't be called upon to say yes or no.

* * * *

After Mr Amery's statement "Mr. Gordon MacDonald, who described the announcement as 'limited in character' was shouted down"

Reuter's doesn't report the manner of shouting down. But we do hope Britain's M.P.'s noble and heroic champions of liberty and freedom dealt with Mr. MacDonald by whistling and rapping out the letter V

* * * *

Commenting on the inflation of the Viceroy's Executive, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad says, "It is noteworthy that important departments like Finance, Defence and Home are still the preserves of official members."

And it is still more noteworthy that the members are not "official" only.

* * * *

Doctor G. V Deshmukh thinks that "even as an eye-wash", the inflated Executive" is all imitation boric".

We disagree. It is the purest possible eye-wash.

* * *

An Anglo-Indian paper draws attention to the fact that Doctor E. Raghavendra Rao has been described by certain newspapers as Sir E. Ditto Ditto

But that was no mistake Only intelligent anticipation.

* * * *

Post-War Aims of America

—Headline.

To collect and consolidate.

* * * *

Thoughtful Germans, it is reported, are beginning to realise that Herr Hitler made a disastrous mistake by invading Russia.....

Here too, they are, we believe, only following the lead of their Fuhrer.

* * * *

The official spokesman at Tokyo has declared that Japan still adheres to the Three-Power Pact.

But what else can Japan do?

* * * *

Mother: "How did you manage to break my plate Betty?"

Daughter: "Well, you see, mother, I threw down the towel and then I found it was in my other hand."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

Some men never do anything on time except quit work.

* * *

One cook may spoil the broth as completely as too many.

* * *

The chronic grumbler isn't even satisfied with himself.

* * *

About the only establishment that makes money without advertising is the mint.

* * *

It is easier for the average man to draw the line than it is for him not to step over it later.

* * *

Unless a man has more money than he knows what to do with he can't afford to believe that poverty and happiness trot in the same class.

Russians' Determined Fights To Stem Onslaughts

Red Forces Withdrawn 85 Miles West Of Kiev

MOSCOW, July 23.

Midnight news from the Eastern front shows that the Russians are fighting furiously to stem the new triple offensive by Nazis on Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev.

ALL DAY BATTLES RAGED IN THE SMOLENSK WEDGE WHERE THE NAZIS ARE SAID TO BE ATTEMPTING A GIGANTIC ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT TO TRAP SOVIET TROOPS IN THE ELBOW OF THE DNIEPER RIVER.

MOSCOW'S LATEST COMMUNIQUE INDICATES THAT IN THE UKRAINE THE RUSSIANS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM NOVOGRAD-VOLINSK NEAR THE 1939 FRONTIER TO JITOMIR, SOME 85 MILES WEST OF KIEV.

Fighting In Lake Ladoga Area

IN THEIR PINCER DRIVE ON LENINGRAD THE GERMANS ARE STILL HELD UP SOUTH-EAST OF LAKE PEIPUS, BUT FROM FINLAND THEY HAVE PUSHED INTO THE 80-MILE WIDE NECK OF LAND BETWEEN THE TWO GREAT LAKES LADOGA AND ONEGA.

The Soviet communique, mentioning this front for the first time, reports fighting around Petrozavodsk on the Leningrad-Murmansk Rail'way, some 210 miles north-east of Leningrad.

The Russians are reported to have dropped parachute troops behind the German lines.

ACCORDING TO A COMMUNIQUE FIGHTING IN THE PETROZAVODSK SECTOR ON LAKE LADOGA IS MENTIONED FOR THE FIRST TIME.

EIGHTY SEVEN ENEMY PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN ON JULY 22, FOURTEEN SOVIET PLANES WERE LOST.

Moscow Raided Again

Moscow had its second night raid on Tuesday night. The alarm was given at 10-10 p.m. and the 'all clear' at 3-20 this morning.

Fifteen German planes were brought down.

Some fires were caused in dwellings but were extinguished. In a hospital one clinic suffered heavily from fire. No military objective was hit.

An official communique states that 150 Nazi planes participated in the night raid on Moscow.

The second attempt ended in failure like the first. Russian planes and ground defences did not allow large forces of the enemy to reach Moscow.

The communique says that only isolated planes broke through defence formations of Russian fighters and anti-aircraft fire and reached Moscow.

There were some dozens of dead and wounded.

Soviet Brings Down 39 Nazi Planes

MOSCOW, July 23.

A Soviet Communique says during Tuesday night Soviet troops continued stubborn fighting in the directions of Petrozavodsk, Porkhov, Smolensk, Zhitomir.

In other sectors of the front nothing of importance occurred. The Soviet Air Force continued operations against enemy mechanised units and aerodromes during Tuesday and Tuesday night. The Soviet force destroyed 39 enemy aircraft on their aerodromes. The number is being ascertained. We lost 17 planes.—Reuter.

Nazi Claims

BERLIN, July 23.

A German Communique states Rumanian, Hungarian and Slovakia troops in the Ukraine are pressing forward in ceaseless pursuit.

On the other sectors of the eastern front encirclement and destruction of large and small Soviet groups is being continued. The enemy suffered extremely bloody losses everywhere in vain attempts to break out and in counter-attacks to relieve pressure.

On the Finnish front the operations are proceeding according to plan with further territorial gains.

RAIDS ON MOSCOW.

Strong forces of the Luftwaffe on Tuesday night again bombed military installations in Moscow and further serious devastation was caused by heavy bombs and many incendiaries. Fires started in the previous raid were still burning.—Reuter.

Smolensk Is In Russian Hands

MOSCOW, July 23.

Reuter's special correspondent learns reliably that Smolensk has always been and still is in Russian hands.—Reuter.

VICHY.—The latest Finnish communique according to a despatch to the Vichy News Agency states that the siege of Hangoe (a base on south-west Finland) continues.

In Vipuri fighting took place in the old Finnish defence lines. North of Lake Ladoga a Finnish formation has passed the former frontier. There is nothing to report in East Karelia. There was heavy all-night bombing of communications in the Leningrad neighbourhood.—Reuter.

On Finnish Front

STOCKHOLM, July 23.

The German-Finnish advance from Salla is now proceeding rapidly, having passed the boggy land, according to the newspaper "Aftonbladets" correspondent at Helsingfors. The advance is evidently directed towards Kandalaks with the object of cutting the Russians off from Murmansk. It is believed that the attacking forces are now within forty-five miles of Kandalaks.—Reuter.

PRIMATE BLESSES SOVIET

LONDON, July 23.

"We must wish every success to the valiant Russian armies and people in their struggle and be ready to give them every possible assistance', writes the Archbishop of Canterbury in the Canterbury Diocesan Gazette.

It may seem strange to combine an alliance with Bolshevist Russia and the claim that we are contending for Christian civilisation, says the Primate, but such misgivings are really misplaced for the first essential of the struggle is to overthrow the evil embodied in the Rulers of Germany, a Nazi victory would destroy any tolerable form of Government and the Soviets are contending for the principles of national freedom and independence.—Reuter.

HOW JAPAN WILL AID NAZIS

STOCKHOLM, July 23.

The Berlin correspondent of the newspaper 'Demokraten' writes that the Japanese attitude is beginning to become clearer.

The fact that the Japanese Foreign Minister has not received the Russian Ambassador is taken in Berlin as showing the course Japan will follow, though it is not believed that a war with the Soviet imminent. It is thought that Japan will sever diplomatic relations and strengthen the forces in Manchukuo and Korea in order to pin down the Soviet Far Eastern army, thus in directly helping the Germans.

The Germans have nothing against Japanese action in Indo-China which is designed to facilitate a later attack on Malacca and Singapore. From Indo-China there may also be a possible move towards the Netherlands East Indies and Burma, cutting the Burma Road. In such a case Japan will probably request or enforce co-operation by Thailand.—Reuter.

PETAIN TALKS OF FIGHT

VICHY, July 23.

"We shall perhaps again have to defend our colonies", said Marshal Petain addressing students at Aixen Provence Military Academes to-day (Wednesday). "If any new adventures should ever be undertaken, I hope we shall face them with the same energy and vigour as was shown in Syria. We are obliged to protect our colonies, and the whole of our colonial empire on which our neighbours have their eyes. We must be able to defend it, and we must be ready for all eventualities."—Reuter.

Maisky Meets Eden

LONDON, July 23.

The Soviet Ambassador M Maisky accompanied by Lt.-Gen. Golikov, who has just returned from Moscow as well as Admiral Kharlamov had a talk with the British Foreign Minister, Mr. Eden, this afternoon.—Reuter.

'Swastika' Over Moscow In Month's Time!

Nazi Attache's Boast In Tokyo: Leningrad's Fall A "Matter Of Time"

TOKYO, July 22.

The prediction that "within a month the Swastika will be flying over Moscow" was made by Lieut.-Col. Wilhelm Nimitz, German Military Attache, in a statement to the press on the first month's fighting against Russia.

The fall of Leningrad, he said, according to the Domei Agency, was a "matter of time". Fighting will reach its peak in about a fortnight's time, he predicted and referred to the bombing of Moscow as proof that "Germany has already won air supremacy".

As for the United States, Colonel Nimitz asserted that "Germans had naturally made allowances for the possibility of the United States participating in the war." The landing of American forces in Iceland, he said "in fact constitutes participation".—Reuter.

Moscow Raided Again

BERLIN, July 23.

Strong forces of the Luftwaffe last night (Tuesday) again attacked important military objectives in Moscow, states the German Official News Agency. It adds according to reports so far received extensive fires were seen after the first wave of bombers.—Reuter.

NAZI MINISTER LEAVES BOLIVIA

LA PAZ (Bolivia), July 23.

Ernst Wendler, the German Minister to Bolivia, who has been declared 'persona non-grata' by the Bolivian Government, has left La Paz with his wife for Antofagasta, Chile. Troops escorted him to the station and prevented the public from entering the square in front of it. Anti-Nazi elements attempted a demonstration, but were dispersed. No member of the diplomatic corps was present to see the German Minister off.

Before he left Wendler returned to the Chancellery with an insolent note by Bolivian decoration, the "Co[illegible] of the Andes". He also sent to the Chancellery a Note stating that Wolfgang Holler, Secretary of the German Legation, had taken over the control of the Legation.

Bolivian interests in Berlin have been entrusted to Senor Jose Saavedra Suarez, the Bolivian Consul in Hamburg. The Bolivian Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, Senor Alfredo Flores, who has been expelled from Germany as a reprisal for the expulsion of Wendler has stated that the Chancellery does not consider this step as constituting a rupture of diplomatic relations.

Despite police reserve it is known that they have discovered a clandestine Nazi radio station, a duplicating machine and a quantity of anti-Bolivian propaganda have been seized from the offices of the German Legation.—Reuter.

"HUQ MUST QUIT LEAGUE"

Hazrat Mohani's Telegram To Jinnah And Bengal Premier

CAWNPORE, July 23.

Moulana Hazrat Mohani, a prominent member of the All-India Muslim League, has sent a telegram to Mr. Jinnah, President of the All-India Muslim League, and another to Mr. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal.

In his telegram to Mr Jinnah Moulana Hazrat Mohani urges expulsion of Muslims, who have accepted nomination to the Defence Council from the League. He asks Mr. Fazlul Huq to resign membership of the Muslim League, as this in his opinion is the only honourable course for Mr. Huq.—A. P.

SURAT APPEAL TO MAHATMA

AHMEDABAD, July 23.

Surat District Relief Committee that has been formed in Ahmedabad has sent a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi earnestly requesting him to issue his personal appeal to the country for the relief of thousands of homeless sufferers from the havoc caused by floods and rains in Surat District of which, it states, authentic harrowing reports are being received daily.—A. P.

Russian Military Mission

LONDON, July 23.

Two members of the Russian Military Mission returned to London to-night after a visit to Moscow to report to the Soviet Government.—Reuter.

AIR SUPREMACY WILL TELL

Halifax Addresses Workers At Douglas Factory And Inspects "Havocs"

SANTA MONICA (California), July 23.

Lord Halifax told 8,000 workers at the Douglas Aircraft Factory on Tuesday: "When Germany computes the date when air supremacy was lost for ever—well can we look for great things inside Germany".

"Germany has achieved many successes, yet our advices show that the people are not assured or satisfied. Why? they know, and Hitler knows, that unless they can destroy Britain's defences quickly they are bound to face ever increasing aerial assault," he added.

Ten Douglas dive-bombers "Havocs" destined for Britain were shown off in honour of Lord Halifax who watched their display with interest.

BR. COMMISSION FOR U. S.

LONDON: It is understood that a Commission, representative both of management and labour of British industries, is being sent to make a tour of the defence industries in the United States. The question of reciprocal invitation to the United States being actively considered by the British Government in consultation with Washington.—Reuter.

U. S. MUST INTERVENE

Tom Mooney Changes His Views And Wants No "Nazi Economy"

LONDON, July 23.

SANFRANCISCO.—Mr. Mooney, the famous United States Labour leader, who opposed America's entry in the last war has come out in favour of intervention in the present conflict.

"I was against the last war because it was purely commercial," Mr. Mooney said. "To-day I refuse to be a party to Hitler's enslaving this country and the rest of the world into the Nazi economy, which is equivalent to a world prison camp. We must fight for our basic liberties."

The left wing Socialist Mr. Mooney, became famous throughout the world as a victim of one of America's greatest judicial sensations. Sentenced to life imprisonment on the charge of having engineered a dynamite outrage in Sanfrancisco in 1916 he spent 22 years in prison being pardoned and released in January 1939.—Reuter.

Japan Will Attack Air And Naval Bases In French China

Complete Anglo American Agreement On Action To Be Taken If Japan Helped Germany

LONDON, July 22.

Before the end of this week, according to information reaching London, says Vernon Bartlett in the "News Chronicle", the Japanese Government is likely to take action to obtain control of Camranh Bay and other naval and air bases in French Indo-China.

Sinister significance also attaches to the facts that the Government of Thailand is—"wrongly"—alleged by the Japanese to be coming under Anglo-American control and that de Gaullists—equally wrongly—are alleged to be unduly influential in Singapore.

Bartlett believes that Anglo-American discussions ended in complete agreement with regard to the steps to be taken, should Japan thus come to the help of Germany.—Reuter.

Japanese Move In Far East

(Continued from Page 1)

from observing the nature of the repair work being carried on.

It is said that Mr. Sumner Welles, the United States Assistant Secretary of State, is assuming a vague attitude prompted by a desire to prevent the Japanese Government from making a formal protest."—Reuter.

Hanoi Confirms It

HANOI, July 23.

It is officially confirmed that the Japanese Ambassador in Vichy has demanded the use of facilities in Southern Indo-China, the details of which are not known.

It is now understood that Indo-China Government returned to Hanoi, as the result of certain representations made in Vichy by the Japanese Ambassador on Saturday, and it is believed the representations concern Japanese expansion in Southern Indo-China. It is believed that similar demands were presented by Major General Sumita, head of the Japanese Military Mission in Indo-China.

For the first time breaking the complete press ban which existed throughout Indo-China in the past weeks in regard to rumours of Japanese expansion here, the official Indo-China news agency "Arip" issued a cryptic bulletin on Tuesday night. The bulletin said "reports from London state that Japan recently submitted the French Government at Vichy important demands concerning Japanese expansion in South Indo-China."

JAPANESE SPRING SURPRISE

A Japanese demand probably concerning Cumrahn Bay was expected here by a number of observers but the demand covering occupation of the whole of the country came as a surprise. A discussion of possible demands has already taken place among officials and Legislative leaders in anticipation of Japanese action.

JOINT ANGLO-U. S. ACTION

Unconfirmed reports suggest that joint Anglo-American economic measures are already planned against any Japanese aggressive move. Three moves considered likely among well-informed commentators are stoppage of United States gold purchases, freezing of Japanese assets and a complete embargo on essential exports to Japan. Already it has been reported that Japanese gold shipments are so much above normal that it is likely that Japan has been acting as an intermediary to the purchase of dollars for the Nazis with German gold.

WILL CHINA ASSIST INDO-CHINA?

The possibility of China assisting Indo-China if she resists is felt to be impracticable here as the Railway linking Indo-China and the Yunnan Province has been torn up on the Chinese frontier for some time past and movement of materials and men through such a mountainous country is considered to be impossible. On the other hand the Chinese have made military expeditions in impossible terrain before now.

Japanese action, if and when it begins, is expected to be chiefly naval, after which troops might be landed at Saigon and in areas around Cumrahn.

Close observers believe Japan has chosen this moment in a manner which suggests Axis timing, thinking that President Roosevelt is likely to do little, while he is trying to get the Selectees Extension Bill through Congress. It is believed here that Japan is acting in her own interests rather than those of the Axis, who may benefit incidentally. It is also suggested that Japan rightly or wrongly feels that action against Indo-China is the maximum aggressiveness which can be undertaken without rousing America and Britain to take up arms against her, and if it is successful it would bring her within a better striking distance of Singapore and the Dutch East Indies should a promising opportunity occur to attack those places later.

U. S. WILL ACT

It seems certain, however, that the United States will take some action. A High State Department official in private conversation is reported to have said recently that America was "prepared", if Japan moved aggressively against Indo-China and Mr. Sumner Welles is seeing the Japanese Ambassador to-night and it is believed is likely to tell him that the result of Japanese aggression in Indo-China or elsewhere will be a further strain on American-Japanese relations.

Mr. Welles is receiving the Japanese Ambassador Admiral Nomura at 20.00 G.M.T. He is an infrequent visitor to the State Department and the news of his call comes at a time when there are increasing signs that America is preparing to give a new notice to Japan on the threat of military moves in the Pacific, where, as Mr. Welles is expected to make clear to Admiral Nomura, the United States is vitally interested in the maintenance of peace.

New Tokio Moves

There is "no question" but that the recent developments in the Far East, including Japanese command ship meant new military developments in that area, said Col. Knox, Navy Secretary, at a Press Conference to-day. "I look for movement out there—and very soon," said Col. Knox but he declined to discuss the possible direction of the move. "No one can tell at this point whether it will go north or south," he said.

In reply to a question Col. Knox said United States Pacific Fleet was in a position to carry out American policy in the Far East.

BECOMING WORSE.

"The international situation is even more serious than the general public understands and is rapidly becoming more serious", stated Mr. May, Chairman of the House of Representatives Military Affairs Committee, leaving Executive Session of the Committee to-day.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PRESS CAMPAIGN

No Truth In Encirclement Cry

SIMLA, July 22.

Following is news commentary by Major Alan Murray.

The sharpening in tone of the Tokyo press against Indo-China is probably an indication of the direction Japanese policy is going to lead her.

The kind of pressure being put on the French authorities in Indo-China is the usual forerunner of commands. If the Japanese got possession of Indo-China, they would only be something like 750 miles from the nearest of the Philippines islands and nearer still to North Borneo and Malaya.

Both Thailand and Indo-China are full of valuable metal and material which the Japanese are badly in need of. So the attraction of these countries is economic as well as strategic. The Japanese are now complaining in true Axis fashion, that they are being encircled because of alleged British and American influence in Thailand and Indo-China you have only got to look at a map to see that this is nonsense. Singapore Sandwich, the capital of Thailand is 2,900 miles from Tokyo. On the other hand, the southern end of Thailand is only 290 miles from Singapore.—A. P.

BRITISH ASSURANCE Will Strengthen China's Resistance To Aggression

CHUNGKING, July 23

Replying to the British Ambassador's communication conveying a statement by the Foreign Secretary Mr. Eden in the House of Commons on July 9 that Britain will continue in the future as in the past to do what she can to help China to maintain her independence, the Chinese Foreign Minister Mr. Qup Taichi states that the Chinese Government appreciates the definite reassurance on the part of Britain "which will strengthen China's determination to continue her resistance to aggression and further consolidate the bonds of friendship between China and Britain."

Britain Must Be Ready For Heavier Air Raids

Herbert Morrison's Warning: Women Of 25 To 31 To Be Called To Register

LONDON, July 23.

Mr. Herbert Morrison, the Home Secretary, to-day warned Britain to be ready for further and possibly heavier attacks by the enemy.

Mr. Morrison added that even if the attacks did not come, it would be foolish not to take adequate measures to meet them.

Paper Will Get News

Mr. Brenden Bracken, the new Minister of Information, stated to-day that he hoped to turn the Ministry into a real news distributing body. "I am a press man," he said. "That is the reason why I was conscripted for the job. I am interested in news. If I cannot get news into the papers, the sooner I go the better for you, the country and all of us."

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN

The Minister of Labour, Mr. Ernest Bevin, stated in the House of Commons to-day that he proposed to register women of 25 upto 31 at intervals during the next five months beginning on August 2. Age groups beyond these may have to register later.

DEFENCE ACT PRISONERS

When a resolution was moved in the House of Commons to-day for continuing the Defence Act emergency powers in operation for a further year Mr. Peake, Under-Secretary for the Home Office, revealed that in all 1,779 people had been detained under the famous Regulation 18 B.

Mr. Peake intimated that this number had fallen to a total of 762. Of this number 292 persons were detained as members of organisation which was subject to foreign influence or control. Some were British subjects only by accident of birth and there were also others belonging to a sort of international underworld, which floated from one capital to another without any strong national loyalty.

ENCOURAGING U-BOAT LOSSES

Sir Victor Warrender, Parliamentary and Financial Secretary to the Admiralty, refused to be drawn into details when questioned in the House of Commons to-day on the U-Boat losses. "While I regret", he said, "that I am unable to give details of the recent activities against U-Boats, I can state that the results lately achieved have been encouraging."

ARRESTS IN SWITZERLAND

Sequel To Activities Endangering Swiss Neutrality

ZURICH, July 23.

It is disclosed to-day that over a hundred persons have recently been arrested in Switzerland.

They include a few "foreigners." It is understood that the arrests were made on specific charges imputing activities endangering Swiss neutrality. The disclosure was made by the Federal Councillor Von Steiger in a speech to-day at Berne. He said that the maintenance of freedom of opinion in Switzerland had not been affected by the arrests.

Von Steiger said that the cost of Swiss mobilisation from the beginning of the war up to the end of 1941 would total three milliard Swiss francs (about 174 million sterling at the current rates).—Reuter.

Duce Groans Under Burden Of Greece

ZURICH, July 23.

The fate of Greece is forming the chief subject of Italo-Bulgarian conversations, which are taking place in Rome, according to the Rome correspondent of the "Tribune de Geneve."

The correspondent says: "Italy, which is finding the occupation of Greece a pure burden owing to war, devastation and economic disorganisation, is obliged to husband her own resources in view of expectation of a very hard winter. Italy is, therefore, proposing that Bulgaria should share the task of keeping Greece alive and reconstructing the country."—Reuter.

NON-PARTY LEADERS' CONFERENCE

ALLAHABAD, July 23.

It is learnt that the Standing Committee of the Bombay Non-Party Leaders Conference will meet in Poona on July 25. The open session will be held on July 26 and 27.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the President of the Conference, is leaving for Bombay this evening. Dr. Hirday Nath Kunzru and Mr. P. N. Sapru will also attend the Conference.—A. P.

U. P. Delegates For Poona Conference

Raja Maheshwar Dayal Seth, Lala Harriram Seth, Raja Sriram Kunwar, Guru Narain and Dr. Sir J. P. Srivastava, are leaving for Poona to-morrow, to attend the Non-Party Leaders Conference there. Kunwar Sir Maharaj Singh, it is learnt, is not attending.

Kunwar Sir Jagdish Prasad, arrived here this afternoon in connection with the Non-Party Leaders Conference to be held here at the Gokhale Hall on July 25, 26 and 27.

The Standing Committee of the Conference will meet on the 25th and the open session will be held on the 26th afternoon and the 27th.

The Half-Column By "Dim"

I was deeply grieved and shocked, as will be many in this City and elsewhere, to hear of the sad and sudden death of Zarina, the wife of Ahmed F. Currimbhoy, who is the Minister for Education in Jaipur. It appears that a few days ago while going on a picnic somewhere in the State, the vehicle, a motor trolley, met with an accident and overturned and she got a head injury after which she never regained consciousness. It seems almost unbelievable that so adorable a person should have the flame of her life extinguished in the twinkling of an eye. Those who knew this charming couple will be deeply moved by the news of her untimely death. She was in many ways my conception of a perfect, little lady. It pains me to write this obituary of her but I know that you knew her, however little, it will pain you equally to read of it. May her soul rest in peace!

* * * *

I hear that the versatile artist wife of Charles Gerrard of the School of Art is busy on another work which will be ready for exhibition along with "The Man of Sorrows" sometime in November. There are a number of people anxious to get a glimpse of "The Man of Sorrows", but I suppose like all good things in life, one has to wait for it.

* * *

May I congratulate Sir Cowasji on a really dignified, well-thought out speech, extracts from which I read in yesterday morning's paper. It is so different in tone from anything Sir Cowasji had yet said—different from the days when, speaking to the some society Sir Cowasji had made wild and unfair attacks on the Congress in his enthusiasm to boost the Liberal Party. By all means, Sir Cowasji, have your individual opinion, but express it like you did on Tuesday and we will applaud you, because of the dignity and the seriousness of your speech. Having been a consistent critic of much that you have said and done. I feel pleased to have this occasion of complimenting you on realising the essentials of public speaking today —an achievement so wanting in many persons who regard themselves as public men.

* * *

As for the other speech of Tuesday viz., that of Sir Homi Mehta to the press lunch, I'll quote from the "Bombay Chronicle" of yesterday, because not being an important enough journalist, I can only rely on the printed version!! "Two years ago I would not have cared to touch or to talk about the National Democratic Union, but today I am so much convinced of its sound programme that I am prepared to spend lacs, (the word "lac" appearing in "The Chronicle" is a misprint I am credibly informed) of rupees for its support and success." Bravo! I think it is a good idea that for the furtherance of this new cause of a National Democratic Union, M. N. Roy will write the statements and Sir Homi Mehta will spend the money. Could the cause of democracy be better served?

* * * *

Incidently, what paper did little Russa represent? Or was he just gathering material for his memoirs

MAHARAJA OF INDORE LEAVING FOR INDIA

SINGAPORE, July 23.

The Maharaja of Indore has arrived by the Clipper from San Francisco and is leaving for India after several months' absence in America on "special business."—Reuter.

BANGALORE.—The Bangalore Muslims beat Hyderabad Police by the only goal of the match in the final of the All-India Ashe Gold Cup Football Tournament replayed for the second time on Tuesday evening on the Sullivan sports ground. The proceeds of the day's match have been credited to war fund.

Mayor's Flood Relief Committee Formed

GOVT. SETS APART FIVE LAKHS OF RUPEES

FOR SUFFERERS IN GUJARAT AND MALABAR

A Committee called the Mayor's Relief Committee was formed at a citizens' meeting at the Corporation Hall, on Wednesday, with a view to take steps to raise funds for affording relief an assistant to the distressed people of Gujar at and Malabar.

Dr. J. A. Collaco, the Mayor presided over a gathering of influential citizens.

GOVT. SETS APART FIVE LAKHS

Mr. J. A. Madan, Adviser to the Governor of Bombay, described the havoc caused in several villages of Gujarat and Thana, on the basis of the latest official reports and his visits to some of the places. At the meeting he announced the Government's decision to set aside immediately a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for giving relief. It was, however, difficult to say how much would ultimately be required to be disbursed by Government for gratuitous relief, 'tagavi' advances and the repairs to communications and the starting of possible relief works. Detailed inquiries were being completed by the Collectors concerned and they would soon be making definite requests for allotments, for 'tagavi' and other purposes.

MRS. NAIDU'S SUGGESTION

On a request made by the Mayor to put forward her suggestion, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu recalled the previous attempts made by her for a common fund both for the distressed people of Malabar and Gujarat.

On her suggestion, Malabar was also included in the scheme for relief operations.

At the outset, the Mayor explained the object of the meeting. In order to see what steps they could take to give relief to those who suffered, as a result of excessive rains, he had asked Mr. J. A. Madan to give them the latest information. Mr. Madan had informally discussed the matter before with the Mayor. After Mr. Madan gave his experiences and the information he had, it would be upto the gathering to come to a decision. He had, however, no doubts in his mind that the citizens of Bombay, so well-known for their sympathies, would give their mite for the suffering humanity.

On a request made by the Mayor, Mr. J. A. Madan stated that he would supplement the information given in a recent Press Note, describing pretty fully the damage done and the measures that had been taken and were proposed to be taken to give the necessary relief. The Government had since received from the local officers, somewhat fuller reports of what happened and what was being done to afford the necessary relief. He further stated that the reports, however, were still very incomplete as communications had yet not been re-established fully. It was not, therefore, easy to give a complete picture yet.

BULSAR HEAVIEST SUFFERER

What he actually saw in Bulsar was less serious than what he had been led to anticipate. The damage in some places was no doubt serious, but it was largely localised and confined to places near rivers and tanks. The total number of deaths in the whole of Gujarat would come to between 40 and 50, out of which 31, the largest number occurred in Bulsar Taluka alone. Out of 31, twenty-five were accounted for by four families who had their huts on the bank of the Aurange river.

Describing the details, Mr. Madan said that on the night of July 1, the river began to rise and these people instead of going at once to a safe place when an alarm was given, started collecting their belongings and in the end found it too late to escape.

The current was so strong that they were all swept away and no trace even of a single hut was left and no one could be saved. "This is by far the biggest loss of life caused by the last floods in Gujarat", he added.

The worst case of rivers being in floods was that of Vaghrech, which the speaker visited from Bulsar. The village and the hamlets are surrounded by three rivers, Ambika, Kaveri and the Kharera. He said: "They were protected by the P.W.D. dam, but the dam broke on one side and the water rushed into the village. The rise of water was so rapid that several people had to take shelter on trees and on roofs of houses."

IN JALALPORE TALUKA

Four Mahayawanshis were drowned in the Jalalpore taluka at Saribujrag. They were drowned, while they were being rescued in a "Gulpan", which overturned owing to an old woman suddenly taking fright. As a result of this, two women and two children were drowned.

While going from Surat to Billimora, the speaker saw in many places the lands had rice seedlings and transplantation work was being carried on. He also stated that instructions had been issued to Taluka and Mahal officers to make every endeavour to make good seed (both rice and cotton) available to the agriculturists by obtaining it either from the Agricultural Department or by purchasing it from the local merchants. Special instructions have also been given to advance 'tagavi' for seed, without any interest, to small agriculturists, namely, those paying less than Rs. 25 as assessment.

In the north of Surat District, Mr. Madan said, there had been no loss of life nor serious damage.

RELIEF MEASURES

Referring to relief measures, the speaker stated that other agencies, besides Government, like the Arya Samaj, the Congress and the Ramakrishna Mission, had also sent amounts for organising relief. It was decided that relief should be so distributed as to give the maximum benefit to the sufferers.

BIGGEST PROBLEM

One of the biggest problems raised by the floods had been that of the breaches in the embankments of tanks in charge of Revenue Department and the P. W. D. In a village called Vaghrech, it was not merely the question of flooding but also of preventing the tidal water from inundating fields and damaging the 'kharif' crops. Repairs are being carried out in all such places.

The P. W. D. had also taken in hand the work of road repairs.

While the heavy rains and floods, on the one hand, brought suffering to a number of families, they also brought out fine deeds of gallantry and philanthropy.

Gallant Deeds

The speaker gave some instances one of which referred to Mr. Zinabhai Dhedia who at great personal risk not only safely evacuated about 500 persons by means of a boat but even fed them for a period of three days at his own cost.

Coming to Ahmedabad District, he said that there had been heavy rain upto July 12. Some 'kuchcha' houses collapsed but the main damage had been to tanks and bunds. Due to heavy rain at Kaira, Mehmedabad, Nadiad and Borsad, some houses had collapsed.

River Dhadhar was in flood in Amod. Huts situated on banks of creeks, tanks and rivers had suffered in Ankleswar, Jambusar, Broach and Waghra talukas.

IN KALYAN TALUKA

"In Thana the damage in Kalyan Taluka", he said, "is confined to the villages on the banks of the three rivers Ulhas, Kalu and Bhatse. Seedlings have been affected, several fields have been covered with sand and 'kankar', field 'bands' had been cut up. In some places the breaches are serious and no cultivation is possible. Similar damage has been reported from the Bhivandi taluka. Circumstances similar to Kalyan and Bhivandi have arisen in Wada and Palghar." In some of the villages in the Thana and Bhivandi talukas, the speaker added, lands were reported to have been covered with sand and 'kankar.'

Continuing he said that it was difficult to say how much would ultimately be required to be disbursed by Government for gratuitous relief 'tagavi' advances and repairs to communications and the starting of possible relief works.

GOVT.'S DECISION

"But Government has, however, decided to set aside immediately a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs for these purposes."

He also stated: "Detailed inquiries as to damage are being completed by the Collectors concerned and they will soon be making definite requests for allotments, for 'tagavi' and other purposes."

Concluding he said: "I would ask you to rest assured that Government are fully alive to their responsibilities in this connection and will be ready to meet all reasonable requirements as reported by our local officers. I feel sure that you will accept this assurance from the Government and you will also on your part do all that you can to supplement the relief now being given by the Government."

FOR MALABAR TOO

In reply to the request made by the Mayor to put forward her suggestion, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu stated that she had first approached the Mayor to start a relief fund for the distressed people of Malabar. But then Gujerat followed and she wanted to have common fund started with an option for donors to earmark their contributions according to their wishes. The distress in Malabar owing to the recent cyclone was equally great if not greater. She thought that it might be possible to set up a sub-committee to raise funds and give relief to the suffering people of Malabar.

Mayor's Relief Committee Formed

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, then, moved that a Committee called the Mayor's Relief Committee, consisting of about 31 members with the Mayor of Bombay as its 'ex-officio' Chairman, be appointed, with power to co-opt, to take necessary steps to raise funds for affording relief and assistance to the people who have suffered as a result of the excessive rainfall in Gujerat and other parts of the Province and country and as a result of a cyclone in Malabar and to adopt such other measures as would alleviate the situation

Mr. M. E. Sarang seconded the resolution.

ON THE COMMITTEE

Among the names of the members included in the Committee and read out by the mover of the resolution were:

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas, Sir Rahimtoolah Chinoy, Mr. Mathuradas Vissanji, Mr. J. Sinclair Kennedy (the Sheriff of Bombay), Sir William Lamond, Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. R. P Masani, Mr. B. N. Karanjia, Mr. Dhirajlal Desai, Mr. M. I. Rowjee, Mr. M. C. Ghia, Mr. M. L. Dahanukar, Sir V. N. Chandavarkar, Mr. Veljee Lukumshi Napoo, Mr. J. M. B. Gibbons, Mr. J. D. Boyle, Sir Iswardas Lakmidas, Mr. J. C. Setalvad, Mr. R. D. Birla, Husseinbhai. A. Laljee and Sir A. G. Gray.

Mahatma's Plea To Give Up Hunger-Strike

Keshavdeo Malaviya To Carry Message To Agra Central Jail Satyagrahis

ALLAHABAD, July 22.

The 'United Press' understands that Mahatma Gandhi has written a letter to the Security prisoners in the Agra Central Jail who are on hunger-strike asking them to give up the strike.

K. Malaviya's Mission

Pandit Keshavdeo Malaviya, M.L.A., and General Secretary of the United Provinces Congress, is proceeding to-night to Agra with this letter and letters from other important Congressmen to persuade them to give up hunger-strike.

It is learnt that Allahabad District authorities have accorded permission to Pandit Malaviya to interview the prisoners. After interviewing Pandit Malaviya will meet the Provincial Government with a view to ending the hunger-strike.—United Press.

Lahore Satyagrahi Jailed

LAHORE, July 23.

Khalifa Fazal Din, a local Congress worker, who inaugurated the new phase of Congress Satyagraha in Lahore, was sentenced to-day, by the City Magistrate to have years' rigorous imprisonment under the Defence of India Rules.

Khalifa had been previously sentenced to two years' imprisonment for offering Satyagraha but was released by the Punjab Government along with others following the recent ruling of the High Court.

An 'amicus curiae' application filed by the Lahore High Court Bar Association against the sentence of eighteen months passed against Dr. Murli Manohar of Sirsa was admitted to-day by Mr. Justice Abdul Rashid, vacation judge of the Lahore High Court.

THEY RISKED OWN LIVES TO SAVE OTHERS'

The Collector of Surat has brought to the notice of the Government of Bombay deeds of gallantry and philanthropic acts during the recent floods.

From Tadkeshwar falia of Abrama village, the Collector says, 44 persons were rescued by the Police Sub-Inspector, Mr. K. D. Kothawala, with the help of Khalasis under trying circumstances.

At Vaghrech, Mr. Zinabhai Dhedia, of Khaparwada, at great personal risk not only safely evacuated some 500 persons by means of a boat, but fed them for three days at his own cost. Mr. Ratilal Khandubhai Desai, Talati of Vaghrech, on his own initiative organised relief, obtained a boat and distributed food to those stranded and even saved some persons when rescue work was very risky

Mr. Ghelabhai Ranchhodji rescued 55 persons at Saribujrag in spite of a very strong current and with very limited means. At personal risk he saved people who were otherwise in grave danger of losing their lives, and also hired persons to assist him in the rescue work.

The Collector also mentions the case of the Police Patel of Pandor, in Pardi Mahal, who fed and gave shelter to about 200 persons in his own house.

The Government of Bombay has expressed great appreciation of the help given by the Billimora (Baroda State) Relief Committee and is conveying its thanks to the Baroda Darbar. Under the chairmanship of Mr. Makrand N. Sardesai, the Committee organised relief at a time when it was impossible to reach Vaghrech and its surroundings either by road or rail. Through its efforts about 300 persons were actually rescued and taken to Billimora and food and clothes were taken in boats to the stranded. The Committee also gave considerable help in the work of giving relief to these people.

A.-I. S. A. Member Arrested

SIALKOT, July 22.

Baba Ram Singh a member of All-India Spinners Association was arrested to-day under Rule 38. Defence of India Rules for offering Satyagraha.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHA IN KARNATAK

The Secretary, Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, sends the following list of Satyagrahis in Karnatak:—

Belgaum District: Shris R. B. Prabhu and Caviappa Hooli were convicted on the 11th and the 15th respectively to 6 months' R. I. and Rs. 50 fine, in default to 2 months' further R.I. each for offering Satyagraha.

Shri A. Govinda Pai was released on 12-7-41 from Belgaum Central Prison after the completion of his term.

Dharwar District: Shris K. S. Ramachar and D. H. Venkoba Rao of Bellary were convicted on 16-7-1941 to 2 months' R. I. each for offering Satyagraha.

Bellary District: Shri T. Subbaramanyam of Bellary was released on 8-7-1941.

Mangalore District: Dr. K. Vithaul Rao was convicted on 11-7-41 to 10 weeks' R. I. and Rs. 250 fine and was placed in 'A' class for offering Satyagraha.

Shri M. C. Fernandez, President of the South Kanara District Board, was convicted on 14-7-41 to 3 months' R.I. and Rs. 30 fine, in default to 1 month's further R.I. and was placed in 'B' class for offering Satyagraha.

Shri B. Subbanna Setty was released on 3-7-41 from Trichinopoly Jail after the completion of his term.

News from Visapur Camp Prison: Shri Seenappa Despande, a Satyagrahi who was serving imprisonment in Visapur Camp is ill and has been removed to the Civil Hospital, Ahmednagar, for treatment.

SIND PREMIER OPTIMISTIC

Hopes Expanded Viceroy's Cabinet Will Try For Responsible Govt.!

KARACHI, July 22.

The fervent hope that the nominated members of the Viceroy's expanded Cabinet will direct their influence towards early establishment of Responsible Government at the Centre and exert their best efforts to resolve the present political deadlock in the various Provinces of the country, was expressed by Premier Khan Bahadur Alla Baksh in an interview to the Associated Press.

He said: "I earnestly feel that both the extent and the manner in which the Viceroy's Executive Council has been expanded do not satisfy the legitimate demands put forward by all responsible political parties in India for the establishment of Representative Government at the Centre nor will the personnel selected for the expansion be considered representative of leading political organisations in this country. So far as it concerns the persons chosen to take part in the inner counsels of the Government of India at the present juncture they will command widespread respect and approval and it is fervently hoped that these nominated members will direct their influence towards early establishment of Responsible Government at the Centre and resolving the present political deadlock in the various Provinces."

Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh welcomed nomination of four Premiers to the Defence Council as it would facilitate their knowing the defence requirements of the respective Provinces and pressing their needs also in turn from time to time. He concluded: This particularly applied to Sind and Bengal, which according to him were most vulnerable to enemy attack.—A. P.

Marathas Disappointed

BOMBAY, July 22.

The Raja of Sandur has sent the following telegram to H. E. the Governor-General:—

"As President of the All-India Maratha Conference I gratefully appreciate the selection of a Maratha on the National Defence Council and the community stands firm by the resolution passed at Nagpur last April to help war efforts. The Maratha community, however, must feel a great disappointment at their exclusion from the Executive Council. I would be grateful if a correction of the omission is possible."

MUTT AND JEFF—Mutt's Been All Over the World But He's Never Been in Reno — BY BUD FISHER

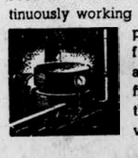
THIS PAPER SAYS SOLOMON HAD 800 WIVES! BOY, HE HAD THE NERVE OF A BENGAL TIGER!
THAT MUST BE MISQUOTED! DO YOU BELIEVE HE DID, MUTT?
I DUNNO! BUT I'LL ASK HIM WHEN I GET TO HEAVEN!
BUT SUPPOSE HE ISN'T THERE!
THEN YOU ASK HIM!
?
3-31

Drink BOVRIL DAILY for Health and Vitality

STEEL and

Today, we accept the miracle of daily bread without comment or enquiry. The miracle of bread, immediately and continually available has become commonplace. Yet were it not for the indispensable part played in its production by steel, how uncertain would be the supply of this vital commodity. From field to factory steel is continuously working for man in its production. Steel fingers sweep across the broad fields, heavy with their golden harvest, garner the precious grain and convey it to the granary and the mill. Listen to the song of steel as the grain is crushed and ground to flour, is cleansed, sifted purified.

See the glow of the steel ovens where the flour, now mixed with other ingredients, is baked to the nourishing brown crusted commodity we depend on day by day. Bread, indeed, is just another reminder of the significant part steel plays in our daily lives.



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STEEL IS OF THE GREATEST ECONOMIC IMPORTANCE TO THE LIFE OF THE COUNTRY

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VISVESVARAYA SPEAKS OUT

Govt's Amazing Apathy At India's Industrial Advancement

Extraordinary Unbalance Between Industry And Agriculture

Key Industries Can Be Easily Started In Country, But Govt. Are Opposed To Their Establishment

In the course of his speech at the Annual Dinner at the Association of Indian Industries, held in Bombay on July 20, Sir M. Visvesvaraya said:—

The three fundamental needs of India are mass education, industries and preparedness for defence.

Owing to neglect of industries due to past free trade policies and unrestricted foreign competition, the people of this country have drifted overwhelmingly into the one occupation of agriculture, with the result that there are to-day not less than twice the number of inhabitants dependent on agriculture than is to be found in any country of average prosperity in the world.

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION.

During the period of transition from a state of war to one of peace, the numerous factories started for the manufacture of arms and ammunition have to be transferred to new uses, and soldiers disbanded and workmen displaced given other congenial employment. It will not be possible for Government to do this satisfactorily without previous planning and without the widespread co-operation of Indian leaders and business men.

For some years after this war, ocean freight will present many difficulties and impede India's trade. Ship building requires special encouragement. There is nothing to prevent the manufacture of railway locomotives, engines and machinery needed in India under Indian management. We were making with perfect success small engines in Mysore nearly 30 years ago. If Government could be helpful, Indian industrialists can make arrangements with foreign manufacturers, of whom there are many willing to co-operate, to obtain from them machinery, tools and technical advice for the establishment of all the industries I have mentioned.

WRONG LEAD AND UNFAVOURABLE POLICIES

Such encouragement as is given by the Indian Government to increase production in the country is afforded under agriculture whereas in these days industries are far more important. Not that agriculture is not in need of research or encouragement.

Whenever Government consider the question of helping production in the country, they talk of agricultural products and small industries, and never of large or heavy industries.

The portfolio of Industries is a branch of the Commerce Department which is itself perhaps the heaviest worked of any department of the Government of India.

It can be no fault of the Government Member and officers at present in charge if it has long been the practice of that Department to work without aim or plan to examine the situation by fragments, not in a unified way. No statistics or reviews of progress calculated to give a sense of proportion to the public are ever published. It is only permitted to the public to guess how industries are getting on.

The Secretary of State for India stated in a broadcast talk in February last that "India already makes her own rifles, machine-guns, field artillery and ammunition as well as something like 99 per cent of all the miscellaneous equipment required for her Forces and the range of her production is shortly to be enlarged in many directions."

This is like all similar pronouncements in war time much too general. It means nothing to us unless we know the quantities and values of the products, and the contracts given to Indian firms, and unless we can understand how they compare with similar values and practices in a Dominion like Canada or Australia. The broadcast talk last week of the Hon'ble the Supply Member of the Government of India on the same subject was no more precise or informing in this matter.

NO CLEAR IDEA.

A Bureau of Industrial Research and a Research Utilization Committee have both been recently started. But these institutions are being worked without any clear idea or plan of what they are intended to accomplish. There is no research or instruction provided for engineering problems, though mechanical and electrical engineering form the basis of real industrial life. The amount spent on research is very small being only Rs. 5 lakhs.

Key industries can be easily started at the rate of one or two in every province without particularly burdening any one, but Government seem opposed to their establishment. In the case of rural industries of which so much is talked of, there is no account or estimate kept of the value of the commodities produced annually. Some work is being done without plan or system, some money is being spent, but what the progress made really amounts to nobody knows. It always remains indefinite. There is no statistical measurement or estimate to give the public an idea of the true industrial position at any given time.

Another of our disadvantages is that powerful foreign firms with plenty of capital and many years of experience are allowed to come in and establish themselves in India, and local industries started without assistance from Government, working without adequate banking facilities, and often unprotected, have to compete with them.

The present tendency of placing orders preferably with foreign manufacturers is another grievous injustice. Purchases should only be made abroad if local manufacturers after being given a reasonable time to provide themselves with necessary equipment are found unable to meet the demand.

The practice of purchasing from foreign countries inflicts a double injury; it encourages the drain of capital from the country, it takes away bread from the mouths of our labourers, and it prevents the citizens from preparing themselves for future self-sufficiency, self-help or self-defence. Except in this country, Government contracts or regarded everywhere as a privilege of the local manufacturers.

SOME SPECIFIC DISABILITIES CALLED

It may perhaps not be inappropriate, if before I close, reference is made to a few more plain truths in connection with the depressed state of our industries.

The capital invested in organised industries in India is only about Rs. 25 and the net income is not more than Rs. 15. per head of the country's population. If these figures are anywhere near the truth, it is difficult to accept the statement recently made that India was a great industrial nation.

Industries and agriculture are alarmingly out of balance. Two-thirds of the population cling to the soil for keeping themselves alive. The remedy chiefly lies in protective tariffs but the regulation of tariffs is not in Indian hands.

As no statistics are kept of persons without work, the problem of unemployment does not officially exist in this country.

Heavy industries act towards economic progress like the balance wheel of an engine and they are what are most needed at present and should be given preference. If the simple plan is adopted to start one key industry at least in every province, all profit-giving heavy modern industries can be established in the country in less than three years time.

In the present war no big industry is entrusted to Indian management. The statement made by high official authorities are too general. Actual figures for quantities and values of the orders placed with private firms are rarely given. Any one who keeps touch with foreign affairs knows this is not the case in a Dominion like Canada.

The Aircraft factory started in Bangalore is a welcome advance but there is not much in it to boast of. It is entrusted with the manufacture of about 100 machines for the Indian Government in two years. In the present war, in any serious fight with an enemy, 100 planes may be destroyed in a few hours. In recent months in the United States of America they have been manufacturing as many as 3,000 planes in a month. Besides this the Bangalore factory is only an assembly plant and its higher control is entrusted to American technicians.

CHANGE IN OFFICIAL ATTITUDE NEEDED.

Till Government take up a conciliatory attitude and make provision for representative citizens to exert their proper influence in their country's economy, the public have to do their best to supply the omissions themselves. On the present occasion we are particularly interested in developing industries, not because we do not attack great weight to agriculture but because industries are more important than agriculture, and in recent times have been more deliberately neglected.

The present uncertainties and utter lack of organization in industries does not materially help Great Britain. But it causes stagnation in this country, weakens our people and deepens their poverty.

The rapid growth of industries in every part of the country and among every important section of the population is our aim. An efficient industrial structure for the purpose is a desideratum. Such a structure can be easily set up and made a success of by Government if they choose to advance industries in accordance with the true needs of the country and the cherished wishes of the business public. Only Government should place sympathetic officials in control and work the organisation in a democratic spirit. After all it is the people that take the risks and their wishes should prevail.

At India's

INDIA'S ART-SILK INDUSTRY

America's Example Commended By Mr. R. A. Podar

An appeal to the Government of India to follow the example of the United States of America in patronising the silk and art silk industry to enable it to become strong and self-supporting, was made by Mr. Ramdeo Anandilal Podar, Chairman of the Silk and Art Silk Mills' Association, Ltd Bombay, at the second annual general meeting of the Association. Mr. Podar dwelt at length on the important part an Association could play in building up and promoting the interests of its members, and narrated as to how his Association had been protecting the interests of its members by withstanding the competition inspite of the enchanced prices of the imported articles necessary for their industry. At present Japan was the only country in the world which could supply yarn, but the fact that its exporters had put up fabulous prices of yarn while they are underselling the cloth exported from Japan, had a depressing effect on their industry as well as the handloom industry. Then he recalled the fight that the representatives of his Association and those of other like bodies had put up in the Central Legislature against the enhancement of the import duty by the Government of India and the disappointing fact was that the import duty was raised from three annas per pound to five annas per pound despite the condemnation of such a measure by the cotton interests and the hand-loom interests. Virtually the protest fell on the deaf ears of the Government.

AN UNJUSTIFIABLE STAND

Further, the chairman spoke on the unjustifiable stand taken by the Indian Central Cotton Committee against their industry. If at all they wanted to protest they should carry out a crusade against the import of long staple cotton rather than against their industry. In fact his industry replaced the Japanese imports and was not against short staple. He stressed the necessity of giving adequate facilities to the sowing of long staple cotton in India and fighting against the import of long staple cotton instead of nipping in the bud an industry like theirs which was yet in its infancy. By virtue of the fact that the cotton mills were producing yarn of higher counts and increased their output of piece-goods, it could be said that the contention of the I.C.C. Committee was baseless. America, inspite of its being the producer of the long staple cotton, was supporting the Art Silk Industry.

FOLLOW AMERICA'S EXAMPLE

The chairman urged the Government of India to follow America's example and patronise their industry. He also recommended to the members of his association to set up a yarn plant to enable India to stand on her own legs in this respect.

COMPETITION DEPLORED

Finally, he deplored competition amongst the member mills at such a crucial period as this and requested the members to form a syndicate with a view to putting an end to unhealthy competition. On behalf of his Association he thanked his colleagues for their valuable co-operation and Messrs. Boyle, Sir H. P. Mody, Sir A. Halim Ghuznavi for having espoused their cause against the evil effects of the higher duty in the Central Legislature.

RECRUITING FOR I. M. S.

Central Advisory Body To Be Set Up For Speeding Up Work

SIMLA, July 22.

The informal two-day Conference on recruitment to the Indian Medical Service, which concluded to-day under the chairmanship of Sir Girja Shankar Bajpai, considered the terms and conditions of recruitment to the service and came to a number of conclusions, which are briefly summarised in a Communique as follows.

Greater publicity should be given:—

(A) To the existing terms and conditions for Emergency Commissioned officers of the Indian Medical Service, to bring out the fact that they involve no discrimination between European and Indian entrants in regard to rank, emoluments, promotion or other conditions of service; and

(B) To the fact that for the period of the war, no new permanent appointments will be made to the Indian Medical Service.

The procedure for recruitment should be decentralised and adequate machinery for the purpose should be set up in the Provinces. It was accepted that in the Major Provinces the Selection Board should consist of five members, two of whom would be non-officials while in the minor Provinces the Board would consist of three members, one of whom would be a non-official.

ADVISORY BODY

A Central Alvisory Body should be set up which would review the progress of the arrangements now proposed for improving recruitment and make recommendations when necessary. This Central Advisory Committee should consist of five members, three of whom would be ex-officio, viz. Director-General, Indian Medical Service, and the secretaries of the defence and education, Health and Lands Departments, and two private medical practitioners.

Further proposals to make the conditions of service more attractive especially for medical practitioners of some years standing, were put forward and will be examined by Government.

The Conference finally recommended that a percentage of Permanent Commissions in the Indian Medical Service after the war should be reserved for Emergency Commissioned Officers who have rendered approved service.

Some of the non-official members of the Conference suggested that the Civil side of the I. M. S. should cease to exist but it was pointed out that this question impinged on the Constitutional field and the suggestion could not, therefore, be considered during the war.—Associated Press.

ALL KHAKSARS OUT OF JAIL NOW

PESHAWAR, July 23.

With the release of the last batch of eight Khaksars to-day, all Khaksars of the Frontier Province, who were arrested following the notification of the Central Government declaring their organisation unlawful, are now out of jail.

Mian Ahmad Shah, Khaksar leader, met the Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar, and thanked him on behalf of the Khaksars.—United Press.

SINDHI RESIDENTS IN TRIPOLI SAFE

KARACHI, July 23.

Information has been received here from the American Consul in Rome that all Sindhi residents of Tripoli are safe.—United Press

POST-WAR RECONSTRUCTION

(Continued from Page 6)

country's resources at a time when they are badly needed for health, education and other ameliorative measures. Restoring bombed cities is advocated and plans for rebuilding Coventry have already been made although structures are to be designed to last for a generation only, i.e., 25 years. Schemes are also ready for making the towns damaged by bombs fit for habitation as it is found that Governments will find it difficult to deal with the question of compensation immediately after the war if drastic changes are to be adopted. The question of vast initial outlay and compensation arises regarding the reorganisation of communications, industries, education etc. to produce the better order we desire.

★

Since the "New Order" is to be fundamentally different from the one we have and the process of evolution cannot help the new fabric has to be super-imposed over the existing one and this will involve the demolition of the foundations of the present order. The social aspect or the human aspect of everything whether it is an invention, a reform or legislation will have to take precedence over other interests if the "New Order" should prove better. This is evident from the recent proposal made to vest all land within the city limits in the London County Council to facilitate the rebuilding of a less vulnerable capital. Land nationalisation, rigid state control of Industry, regulation of education, recreation, sanitation, dietary and consumption habits of the people as well as art architecture, and culture become necessary.

How many of us especially those at the helm of affairs would sacrifice individual liberty and freedom and turn ourselves into extreme socialists if not communists? It is claimed that Great Britain did in ten minutes what Russia took ten years to accomplish. But it was during a severe struggle for existence and the process cannot be made a permanent part of the constitution for all times to come. When the stress of war fades reaction will set in to undo the work attempted by emergent enactments.

In a nation whose people do not possess the power to control and guide their destinies the problem of reconstruction becomes more difficult. The scope allowed is limited and within its compass it is impossible to attempt the drastic changes necessary for producing a better order. The nature of the change necessary is evident from the foregoing paragraphs and unless a country has full internal and external control it is difficult to plan and much less to achieve these reforms.

A further difficulty in countries subjected to alien domination is the infiltration of exotic elements into the cultural fabric of the nation, and the resistance this would offer to the reforms designed to improve the individuality and progress of the nations' culture. True welfare is impossible without individuality and unless indigenous culture and civilisation grows and blossoms in the native land and spreads its benevolent influence over the sons of the soil, it is idle to expect a change for the better. What is true of art is true of life. The harm that external influence has done to Indian Art and Architectural revival has parallels in other spheres of life. And who is to lead the movement for national regeneration? Evidently a body of experts in all walks of life who will investigate, discover and popularise the goal and the path of reform.

For, like the farmer who knows his seed and sows them on the proper soil, nourishes the seedling to bear the proper fruit, even so would this body of experts be able to sow the proper seed of reform on well thought out lines, the fruits of whose labour and toil shall be borne in cherishing and achieving a lasting peace and prosperity to ourselves and to all nations.

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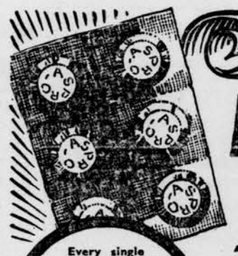

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1941

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To cure common cold and tonsilities, douche the nose and gargle with Glyco-Thymoline which keeps infection at Bay and soothes irritated tissues
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Germany Faced With Internal Crisis

Hitler's Disastrous Mistake: Destroying Goose Laying Golden Eggs

Grave Differences Among Leaders; Shortage Of Raw Material

GERMAN FRONTIER, July 22.

Thoughtful Germans, according to the latest reports, are beginning to realise that Hitler made a disastrous mistake by invading Russia instead of concentrating his efforts on driving the British from the Mediterranean and seizing the Iraq oil wells and the Suez Canal.

Hitler apparently took this drastic decision on political grounds without paying sufficient attention to the German Army's information over Soviet strength in a defensive war.

In attacking Russia he hoped first to win the world's political sympathies for his anti-Bolshevist "crusade," secondly to steal the thunder out of internal critics among the old members of the Nazi Party—what are commonly called the Hess group—who disapproved of all rapprochement with Russia.

He failed in both aims owing to the determined reaction of the Anglo-Saxon powers and the continued restiveness of the Hess group whose secret radio daily castigates the rottenness and corruption of the present Nazi leaders.

A variety of reasons provoked strong German opposition to the invasion of Russia among many of those nearest to Hitler.

Whereas Goering feared to see the Luftwaffe crippled, High Foreign Office and industrial circles believed that the invasion would destroy the Soviet goose which laid the golden eggs in the shape of much-needed trade deliveries.

Military circles showed a divided front, many, through expert knowledge of Soviet conditions, fearing the worst. The most enterprising Blitzkrieg General von Richenau and Glaskewitz inflated with success are reported to have favoured Hitler's plan. **BUT GENERAL KEITEL AFTER FIRST APPROVING CHANGED HIS MIND AT THE LAST MINUTE WHEN IT WAS TOO LATE TO SWAY HITLER'S PURPOSE.**

Hess Acted Without Hitler's Consent

Regarding Hess, information is continually heaping up indicating that his peace mission was taken without Hitler's connivance.

A visitor to Berchtesgaden shortly after the departure of Hess reported that Hitler was most upset and filled with mistrust of his entourage.

Despite official denial the belief persists that Messerschmitt, the famous plane constructor and a member of the Hess group, who personally placed at the disposal of Hess the Messerschmitt in which he undertook his flight to Scotland, was arrested subsequently.

The arrest and later the release have been confirmed by Hausnofer "the geo-political" member of Hitler's brains trust whose lectures Hess formerly attended as a student in Munich and who is now a member of the Hess group.

In order to reassure the public after the flight of Hess, Hitler showed himself several times ostentatiously in Berlin in company with Frau Hess, but official discouragement of discussion of the Hess case never succeeded in silencing Berliners.

Shortage Of Oil And Aluminium

Meanwhile the biggest Soviet arms manufacturing centres are "unbombable" behind the Ural Mountains.

It is reported that the Gemans have already been forced to broach their oil and petrol reserves. Shortage of aluminium has become noticeable recently in the aircraft factories.

The home front is menaced by increasing inflation if the definition recently given by Dr Schacht in private conversation is right. "Inflation", he said, "means having plenty of money with which you are unable to buy anything", adding "this is the case of the Germans to-day"

The extent of inflation can only roughly be measured from the prices paid for unrationed goods. Thus ordinary household goods at public auctions fetched recently three to four times their prices when new. Maximum auction prices have now been officially fixed.—Reuter.

Rashid Ali For Turkey

Rashid Ali, the Iraqi Rebel Leader, left for Turkey via Tabriz.

His wife and family fled to Turkey from Iraq some time before the collapse of the Iraq rising —Reuter.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu inaugurated the Bombay Government Law College Union on Wednesday afternoon. Mrs. Naidu is seen addressing the students.

PROSPECTS OF RUSSO-GERMAN WAR

What Turkish Military Experts Believe

LONDON, July 22.

Turkish military experts consider it unlikely that Germany will want to create a new front before having materially reduced Russian resistance according to the Ankara correspondent of the Independent French Agency. There is growing scepticism in Ankara as to Germany's chances against Russia, even those Turks who had predicted the rapid collapse of the Russian front are now reserved in their opinions. The statement of the German Military Attache in Ankara that the Russian campaign would be over in six weeks, which was at first given certain credence, is now the subject of ironical comment.

Although it is believed in Ankara that the Germans would appear too deeply engaged in Russia for any action in the Near East to be feared, the correspondent says that experts admit that the situation might become critical again if the Germans were to reach the Caucasus before the end of August. Military observers point out that the German attack is being directed rather towards the Urals as if the German High Command wanted first of all to eliminate the main Russian forces before facing the long lines of communication that the advance on the Caucasus would entail.—Reuter

50,000 Aircraft In 1942

Defence officials in Washington stated that the production of twin-engined bombers in the United States has nearly doubled since the first six months of this year. There has also been a big increase in the output of single-engined dive and torpedo bombers, fighter, reconnaissance and other aircraft. A correspondent, who has toured armament factories in the United States, says that everything points to an output of more than 50,000 aircraft in 1942.—Reuter

BE INTERPRETERS OF IDEAL OF EQUITY

Mrs. Naidu's Call To Law Students

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"You who are studying Law should be the chief interpreters of the great ideal of equity. It is the equitable outlook on life, that is your function", observed Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, at the inaugural meeting of the Law College Union, Bombay, this afternoon.

Urging the necessity of an equitable outlook on life Mrs. Naidu stated equity was an invaluable asset, and its sanctity should be preserved at all cost. It was, she said, only the students of Law who knew that the Law in India had remained static since Queen Victoria's reign, and appealed to those present to see that the Law grew with time.

REVISION NEEDED.

They belonged, said the speaker, to a rapidly changing world. The annihilation of distance and the conquest of time had brought them closer to the world. Hence to keep pace with time a complete revision of the system of Law, as it existed in India was necessary for the attainment of their full growth, social, as well as political and intellectual.

Sounding a note of warning to the would-be Hindu lawyers Mrs. Naidu suggested that their future legislation should be so broad-based that men like Dr. Ambedker might have no valid excuse left for saying that the bulk of the Hindu community had refused to take into its fold a vast mass of their own kith and kin, thus denying them their elementary rights to live on an equal footing with their fellowmen.

ADVICE TO LADY STUDENTS.

Turning to the young ladies of the College she brought to bear on them the misery that was prevalent among all classes of women in India, which was due to the time-honoured prejudice against the fair sex. She advised them to go to the bottom of all laws affecting women, and in their endeavour to revise them to fight for equity with their men-folk, and for fair-play and justice, which were so long denied to them.

COMMUNAL HARMONY.

In the end Mrs. Naidu pleaded for communal harmony. That minorities were always afraid of the majority, was a historical fact, she said. But this was no reason for violence, as there were so many things in common among them. "Let their be interchange of one another's outlook and culture, let us see points of ontact rather than points of difference, and emphasising these points let us come together."

U.S.A. Plans New Step Against Nazi Menace

MEASURE MAY BE TAKEN TO CHECK INFILTRATION INTO LATIN AMERICA

WASHINGTON, July 23.

President Roosevelt told the press that may be there might be new steps by the United States to check any German infiltration into Latin America.

Pressed for an amplification of this statement he replied "may be" covered the situation.

Asked whether he thought that the black listing of 1,800 firms and individuals in Latin America by the United States prevented further danger of German infiltration the President said that he would not go so far as to say that and then answered with a nod "may be".

The President said that he knew of no pending action by the Administration to get the Mexican Government and oil companies together on the issue of the expropriated oilfields.

He also said that he had no information with regard to the possibility that another hundred oil tankers would be transferred to Britain.

ROOSEVELT ON JAP. ATTITUDE

President Roosevelt at a press conference has stated that the Japanese Government has just established a censorship over radio and cable communication.

President Roosevelt declined to say whether he expected any new aggressive move by Japan in the near future referring a question on that subject to the State Department, but when asked whether he regarded the censorship as significant, the President replied affirmatively, but declined to elaborate that line.

Just as reporters were filing into the White House for the conference, the Presidential Naval A.D.C. handed Mr Roosevelt a copy of a despatch just arrived at the Navy Department telling of the establishment of the censorship.

545 MILLIONS FOR NAVAL EXTENSION

The Senate unanimously and without debate passed and sent to the White House the Bill authorising a 545 million dollars expansion in naval shipping, ship-repair and ordnance facilities.

"In my opinion our peril is greater than it has ever been in our history, "said General J. M. Palmer on Tuesday when testifying to the Senate Military Commission in support of President Roosevelt's request on Monday for the retention of draft selectees for a further period of active service in the army.

"All the forces of Nazism are deployed against us". General Palmer continued. "In order to achieve his aim Hitler must conquer or encircle the United States."

General Palmer who has now retired was formerly assistant Chief of Staff under General Pershing.

Britain And U. S. A. Produce 800 Planes More Than Germany Per Month

NEW YORK, July 23.

The world production figures of aircraft are estimated in the authoritative magazine "American Machinist," in hundreds per month, as follows:

Germany 25, Russia 20, Britain 18, the United States 15, Japan three and Italy none except parts.

This gives Britain and America 32 per cent higher production than Germany, and Russia is only a little behind Germany.

Production in the British Dominions and non-German Europe are negligible compared with the above figures, says the Magazine.

WANTED WORLD FEDERATION

Abolition Of Offensive Arms And Restriction Of Defensive Arms Essential For Future Peace, Urged By S. Welles

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Mr. Welles in a speech on Tuesday, which constituted the most specific pronouncement yet made by a high administration official on the post-war aims of the United States' Government, said that a post-war association of nations strong enough to guarantee disarmament and equal economic opportunities was an ideal for which "peoples of goodwill should strive as the foundation of permanent peace."

Mr. Welles, who delivered his address when laying the corner stone of a new wing of the Norwegian Legation, declared that free Governments and peace-loving people should be now preparing for "better days", that would come "with the crushing defeat of those who were sacrificing mankind to their own lust for power and loot".

He was "unalterably convinced" of two things: "First the abolition of offensive armaments and the limitation and reduction of defensive armaments and of the tools which make the construction of such armaments possible can only be undertaken by some rigid form of international supervision and control and without such practical essential control no real disarmament can ever be reached.

"Second, no peace which may be made in future would be valid or lasting unless it established full and adequately natural rights of all peoples to equal economic enjoyment."—Reuter.

SABOTAGE BY NAZIS IN U. S.

Civilian Guard To Be Set Up

WASHINGTON, July 23.

Declaring that sabotage caused a number of fires and "accidents" in naval establishments during the last 12 moths Senator Walsh, Chairman of the Naval Committee told the Senate whose galleries were crowded that he was quoting confidential naval reports. He asserted that San Francisco was the headquarters of the Nazis in the United States and that naval authorities estimate that there are 400 Nazis on the West Coast.

Advocating measures to establish a civilian protective guard for naval depots, Senator Walsh said it will be disastrous if one of America's battleships were blown up through sabotage.—Reuter.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE YELLOW BEETLE

BETTER NOT BUMP HER OFF HERE, REKCEB. THE RIVER POLICE ARE WANDERING AROUND---THEY MIGHT INVESTIGATE A SHOT!
I SEE... TAKE HER BELOW. LET INSPECTOR WADE SEE THAT HIS SIGNED RELEASE DELIVERED THE GIRL TO US!
MISS MORTON! SO THEY GOT YOU, AFTER ALL!
DON'T WORRY, MISS. I SENT A CODE MESSAGE ON THAT PAPER I SIGNED... DONAVAN WILL LOCATE US AND THEN-----
INSPECTOR WADE! THE SHIP! THE SHIP---IT'S MOVING!
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Printed and published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.